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STURUA VIEWS DILEMMA FACING U.S. SENATORS OVER SALT VOTE

ID081027 Moscow IZVESTIYA Morning Edition in Russian 3 June 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "'Fruits of Enlightenment'--Edible and Poisonous."]

[Excerpts] Washington--A recent example of attempts to--if one may use the term--"enlighten" the U.S. public was the appearance of three hardened opponents of SALT II--Paul Nitze from the "Committee on the Present Danger," retired Admiral Zumwalt, and Senator Garn on NBC television's program "Meet the Press". Was there any calumny of this far from holy trinity that was not leveled against SALT II: that it supposedly gives the Soviet Union a one-sided advantage; that the latter has supposedly "concealed" thousands of fictitious missiles capable of overwhelming the United States; and that U.S. security would be better insured without the SALT II treaty. But in the worst traditions of McCarthyism Senator Garn accuses President Carter of using "communist terminology" in defending SALT II (the senator had in mind Carter's words to the effect that if the United States signs and then does not ratify the SALT II treaty it will find itself in the role of an instigator of war having refused to participate in the joint attempt to limit the proliferation of the most destructive weapons which mankind has ever known).

That is how the hawkish-style "process of public enlightenment" looks. Just consider the thesis that U.S. security would be better insured without SALT II. The investigation conducted by the U.S. Congress Office of Technology Assessment will be published in a few days. According to preliminary data the investigation's authors concluded that a nuclear confrontation in the absence of agreements restricting it would cost the United States dearest of all. The Office of Technology Assessment report maintains that 165 million Americans would perish in a nuclear conflict and the survivors would be compelled to "exist under conditions economically equivalent to those of the Middle Ages."

It must be hoped that when discussing the treaty the senators will be guided by scientific data and not by the fruits of "hawkish enlightenment". However, as the Washington POST writes, several diehards have even contrived to use as ammunition the results of the Office of Technology Assessment's investigation which was conducted by four scientific organizations. In what way? This is how. If even a negligible part of a nation escapes there is sense in a nuclear war and preparations for it must be made.

Opponents of the SALT II agreement have another more "modest" task--to turn the world back to the times of the "cold war". They understand very well the interdependence of the process of detente and the fate of the SALT II treaty. Incidentally the London International Institute of Strategic Studies recently published a report saying that a rejection by the U.S. Senate of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty would be a very grave blow to detente and would have serious political consequences. In particular the report said: "Although the SALT II treaty as it is shaping up after lengthy negotiations will not be ideal--no such treaty can be ideal--it is undoubtedly preferable to the absence of a treaty at all."

Yes, the hundred senators are faced with a great dilemma. As President Carter stated in an interview to the leaders of local American newspapers and radio stations, "this is the most important vote that those now sitting in the Senate will ever participate in."

If the stakes in big nuclear policy are taken into account, such evaluations by no means seem exaggerated. [paragraph continues]

Presidential assistant Frank Moore, who has the job of implementing the legislative strategy for the passage of the SALT II treaty through the Senate, also made a statement recently on the necessity of "enlightening the Congress." He did this at a fund-raising dinner for Democratic members of Congress prior to the forthcoming 1980 elections. At the same time the invited orchestra was playing the popular tune "Happy Days Are Here Again". But as the Washington wits point out the return of the American legislators' "Happy Days"--that is, the prospect of reelection--greatly depends on the stance they will adopt on SALT II. And here again everything depends upon which fruits of enlightenment they taste--the fruits of life or the fruits of suicide. Do they obey the voice of the overwhelming majority of Americans who do not wish to return to damnation and do not want to return to the Middle Ages, or the hawk-like scream of the military-industrial complex' troubadors.

GOLDWATER PUBLISHES 'PROVOCATIVE' AMENDMENT ON SALT II

LD071736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Valentin Gubernatorov and Yevgeniy Osipovskiy]

[Excerpt] As the date for the meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and James Carter to sign the SALT II treaty approaches, attacks in the United States on the treaty by the pawns of the military-industrial complex are being stepped up. Thus, Senator Goldwater has published in the official Congressional record a provocative amendment which he says he is going to introduce to the future Senate resolution on SALT II. This amendment is aimed at a revision of the treaty and at preventing it from being ratified.

U.S. TRYING TO JUSTIFY 'LATEST ROUND' OF NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

LD072234 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1705 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington--The White House press secretary has informed a press conference that within the next few days the U.S. President will announce his decision "on certain aspects regarding the MX missile.' It is essentially a question of U.S. preparation for the deployment of a new mobile-based intercontinental ballistic missile capable of carrying a nuclear warhead double the power of the charge with which the Minuteman missile is presently armed.

Justifying these intentions, the White House spokesman said that the President "feels concern over the potential future vulnerability" of U.S. land-based missiles and that he "has been repeatedly pointing out the Soviet buildup of both nuclear and conventional armed forces in the European theater." In this connection, the spokesman recalled, the President "had proposed a real increase in the Pentagon's budget."

Concerning the fabrications about "a buildup of Soviet Armed Forces" the Soviet Union, as is well known, has repeatedly issued official statements rejecting them as unfounded, and if this bankrupt idea is being dragged out anew, it is only because the United States is somehow attempting to justify this latest round of the nuclear arms race which is being undertaken.

As for the "concern" being felt by the President, there is no better sphere for its application than the curbing of the armaments race. But this problem cannot be solved by an intensification of military preparations.

SALT DELEGATION LEADERS HOLD GENEVA MEETING 7 Jun

LD071600 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 7, TASS--The heads of the delegations of the USSR and the United States at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms had a meeting here today.

TRIPARTITE MEETING AND NUCLEAR WEAPON TEST BAN TREATY HELD

LD051124 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 5, TASS-The talks between the USSR, USA and Great Britain to draw up a treaty on general and complete ban of nuclear weapon tests resumed here today after a working recess.

WEST LIMITS ITSELF TO 'GROUNDLESS CRITICISM' IN VIENNA

LD062131 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 6, TASS--An unsatisfactory situation has taken shape now at the Vienna talks on a reciprocal reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe due to the West's unrealistic stand, it was stated by Tadeusz Strulak, head of the Polish delegation, in a talk with a TASS correspondent. He took the floor today at a regular plenary meeting in Hofburg Palace here.

All the participants in the negotiations, the Polish delegate stressed, must exert maximum efforts to make effective use of the results of the forthcoming Vienna summit meeting of the Soviet Union and the United States and to sign the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty.

It is regrettable that the Western partners have failed to give a constructive reply to the important proposals of the socialist nations of June 8th, 1978. The West limits itself only to groundless criticism of these proposals. The West's claims that solution of the questions, contained in our June initiative, depends on the achievement of an agreement on figures concerning the numerical strength of the armed forces, in no way corresponds to the objective truth.

The West's proposals of last December, the Polish diplomat said, cannot be regarded as a satisfactory reply to our June initiative. Their main shortcoming is that they approach unfairly the question of reduction commitments for different parties, an approach which harms the interests of the socialist nations' security. Such a discriminatory approach, distorting the very idea of collective security is typical for the West's stand both on the question of reductions and restrictions. It cannot be accepted by the socialist states, the head of the Polish delegation noted.

In conclusions, Tadeusz Strulak urged the Western delegations to seek most seriously a mutually acceptable solution of the questions raised in the June proposals, which is necessary for achieving progress.

MATVEYEV: U.S., NOT USSR, SEEKS TO BUILD UP FOREIGN BASES

LD071055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Matveyev "Rejoinder": "Not an Imaginary but a Real Threat"]

[Text] Not a day goes by without the U.S. mass media circulating fairytales about some kind of "menacing" plans and intentions on the part of the Soviet Union. The prime conductor of this malicious campaign is the U.S. Defense Department--The Pentagon. It is fabricating and disseminating these fairytales to meet the requirements of its far reaching schemes to consolidate and expand the American military's forward bridgeheads which emerged in various parts of the world after the end of World War II.

While political propaganda departments across the ocean are spouting as though from a cracked trumpet fabrications regarding the Soviet Union's intentions of deploying its ships in other countries' ports, siting military bases on their territory, creating strong points and so forth, the international public is witnessing actual feverish activity by the Pentagon strategists in precisely those regions where such steps and measures are attributed to our country.

Thus the Washington POST has just reported that the Pentagon is planning to create a special U.S. military command for the Near East and to form a "special reserve group of forces" with a strength of up to 100,000 men (!) which "if necessary" can be transferred to the Near East from West Europe or the United States--that is, from the reserves of the North Atlantic bloc. As is well known, the NATO bosses have lately been talking more and more loudly about the desirability of "expanding the sphere of operation" of that bloc.

A few days ago the American press featured reports about the possibility of American troops being sent to the Sinai peninsula to buttress the drive for separate deals between Egypt and Israel. When a State Department spokesman in Washington was asked about it, he denied that there is any possibility of sending regular American forces, but admitted the possibility of sending "logistical support units." In short, it looks as though it all comes down to the same thing!

So the question arises: Just who is really nurturing plans threatening peace and tranquillity in various corners of our world? It is not Soviet bases but American "forward-based systems" which have been created on the territories of a number of states. The Soviet Union has not constructed and is not constructing military bases either near the United States or on other territories.

Official U.S. departments do not deny but confirm the numerous American press reports regarding the Pentagon's intention of "expanding the military presence" of the United States in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea; and of forming a so-called U.S. 5th fleet with a support base on Diego Garcia Island.

These plans create a threat to all the countries in that vast region. The governments of a number of those countries and prominent statesmen are opposing these plans. It is sufficient to point out the broad movement in India against the militarization of the Indian Ocean. The ballyhoo over the notorious "peace settlement" achieved in Camp Davis is the phantasmal screen under cover of which its initiators would like, as is obvious, to work expanding the already dense network of American overseas bases, bridgeheads and strong points in regions where the situation is already far from normal precisely as a result of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign states there. The Pentagon bosses should not seek military bases where there are none. They should take a look at their own steps and actions which represent not an imaginary but a real threat.

'COLD WAR CRUSADER' NITZE HIT FOR 30-YEAR ANTI-SOVIET STANCE

LD080821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[A. Tolkunov "Rejoinder": "In the Same Position..."]

[Text] If you remember, Kozma Prutkov once wrote about the "valiant knight" Baron von Grinwaldus who "year after year...sits on a stone in the same position." We do not know how long he sat "in the same position." But nevertheless, Paul Nitze, one of the most clamorous "hawks" across the ocean, has probably outdone him in sitting on the stone of cold war. Memorandum No 68, drawn up by Nitze, emerged from the entrails of the U.S. National Security Council in spring 1950. Its conclusions were "The Soviet Union is building up its military potential in order to achieve world domination... If a world war begins this year, the USSR and its allies...will be able immediately to launch and implement the following operations: 1--to capture West Europe; 2--to make air attacks on the British Isles; 3--to deliver a nuclear strike against selected targets. Such attacks are now probably against targets in Alaska, other regions of the United States and Canada." Terrible? Exactly!

Almost 30 years have passed since then. But the baron--that is, von Nitze--is still sitting on the same old "stone." Shutting his eyes to detente, this cold war crusader was on this occasion taken up a "position" against the limitation of strategic offensive armaments. "Do the provisions of the SALT II treaty insure equality between the two sides? No!" Nitze asserts. And he scares people: It will lead to the arming of the Russians and the disarming of America, and to insure that people are even more frightened, he adds: If the SALT II treaty is signed and ratified, No 1, No 2 and No 3--see the notorious memorandum that is almost 30 years old--are bound to happen and on a much more disastrous scale. If he had been able to, Baron von Grinwaldus would certainly have challenged to a duel by his rival across the ocean who has not changed his unreasonable position for years.

DIEHARD HAWKS DESIRE TIMES OF PAX AMERICANA, WORLD DIKTAT

LD080823 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from "The Day Worldwide" feature prepared by Yu. Romanov: "'Hawks'' Nostalgia"]

[Text] Some U.S. politicians occasionally give the impression of a person who has been suddenly wakened after a lengthy sleep and who has begun to shout in a nasty voice. For instance, this kind of figure fell asleep at the height of the cold war when the United States was conducting "nuclear diplomacy" and was seeking to establish police control over the world and to foist upon it a kind a Pax Americana. Now he has awoken and is calling for a "show of toughness" in treatment of the Soviet Union and propounding the "position-of-strength" policy in international affairs. The champions of Pax Americana are bending over backwards in their desire to disrupt the system of international relations which is now taking shape under the influence of the change of forces in the world arena. The recent article in America's Washington STAR steeped in the spirit of the antediluvian "hawks" of Pax Americana times is typical. "The sentiments of the world public are determined by the display of might and not by talk of peace," the newspaper writes. Therefore the United States must pursue a "big stick" policy and the whole world will merely applaud it. But what in fact is happening? "Many countries in our world no longer deem it necessary to consult with the United States before taking important decisions about their future." Moreover, certain NATO allies of the United States are refusing to follow in the wake of American foreign policy and "are attempting to improve their relations with the USSR." How can such things be tolerated?

Nostalgia for the times when American diktat determined the policy line of many West European states is tormenting the "hawks" in the United States. It is not for nothing that it is said of conceit, arrogance and complacency that they are like a balloon from which tempests escape when it is punctured. The same thing has happened to the swaggering daydreams about the Pax Americana. No recognition of the changes which have taken place on our planet in the last few decades--that is the position adopted by diehard "hawks" in the United States. It must be said straightaway that this position is extremely shaky. Trouble lies in store for anyone who adopts this position, and he is bound to find it. And no political prescriptions dictated by nostalgia for world diktat will provide any remedy.

DESPITE SALT PENTAGON PROCEEDS WITH ARMS MODERNIZATION

LD080825 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 May 79 p 3 LD

[Text] Washington, 30 May TASS--The United States has begun implementing a broad and costly program of modernizing its strategic nuclear forces. This is reported in a weekly close to the Pentagon--U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT--which points out that by the end of the 1980's the program will have cost a further $50-100 billion.

The program embraces the whole "triad" of U.S. strategic forces--ground, submarine- and air-launched weapons. It is planned to replace 1,000 Minuteman missiles with new MX strategic missiles, each of which can carry up to 10 independent warheads. Before the new missiles are deployed the Minuteman will be strengthened by the installation of MK-12A nuclear warheads.

The gradual replacement of the present armory of Polaris and Poseidon nuclear submarines will start next year, when the first nuclear-powered missile-carrying Trident enters service. It is intended to build a total of 13 Tridents. Each of these will be equipped with 24 Trident-1 strategic missiles. Development of a Trident-2 missile with an even greater range is planned.

By 1985 175-250 B-52 strategic bombers, will be refitted, each of which will be capable of carrying 20 cruise missiles with a range of 2,350 km. The Pentagon is working on plans to gradually replace the B-52 with a new type of wide-fuselage airplane capable of carrying no less than 75 cruise missiles. The question of developing another new strategic bomber is also still being studied.

At the same time the Pentagon is speeding the development of new, "aerospace" types of arms, like a laser weapon for destroying missiles, satellites, airplanes, space mines and so on. In the last 20 years, BUSINESS WEEK writes, the United States has spent more than $50 billion on military space projects.

High-ranking representatives of the Washington administration are covering up the accelerated arms buildup with the old irritating allegations of an imagined "strengthening" of Soviet strategic forces and by claiming that it is necessary to "maintain an adequate arms level for defense against attack." It is, in particular, just such "reasons" which account for the Pentagon plans to develop and deploy the MX ICBMS. Moreover, in recent statements by U.S. administration representatives it is claimed that failure to develop this missile could exert a "destabilizing influence" on the process of the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and make it harder to achieve future accords in this sphere.

The U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT points out that the implementation of the Pentagon's new program of modernizing U.S. strategic forces has begun despite the accord reached between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

TASS REPORTS TO WASHINGTON STAR ON U.S., USSR ARMS BUDGETS

LD071638 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 7, TASS--TASS news analyst Ivan Artemov writes: The U.S. newspaper Washington STAR presented another "sensation" to its readers: While some people in the USA rejoice at the forthcoming signing of the SALT II treaty, Moscow allegedly, is intensively stepping up military preparations. What does the editorial office of the Washington STAR derive this from? All this is very simple. It has just compared the military budgets of the USSR and the USA. And it turned out that the 'wily Russians,' over the past ten years, have spent approximately 100 billion dollars more than the USA for military preparations. We shall not go into reasons why the Washington STAR decided to make public its so-called "sensation" exactly now, on the threshold of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Vienna. Let us speak on the substance of the matter: Messrs editors of the Washington STAR, you wanted to compare the military budgets of two countries--the USSR and the USA? Well, we are not against such a comparison. Provided of course this is done earnestly with actual figures and data on hand, and not fabricated ones. The actual data is as follows: Over the past decade the aggregate sum of the USSR's budget expenditure amounted to 1,905 billion roubles including 176 billion roubles, or 9.2 per cent, for defence. In 1969 the USSR's defence appropriations ran at 17.85 billion roubles, whereas in 1979 at 17.23 billion roubles. And how do the matters stand in the USA? Over there, only direct appropriations for military purposes over the ten years amounted to about 920 billion dollars. In 1969 the Pentagon's budget ran at 80.3 billion dollars whereas in 1979 it hit an all-time high of 128 billion dollars. And military appropriations in the USA under the pressure of the military-industrial complex continue to grow. A new U.S. budget for the 1980 fiscal year, submitted to Congress for endorsement, sets the 'ceiling' of military appropriations at a still higher amount--138.2 billion dollars, or 600 dollars per capita.

In the USSR, as we already stated, the share of defence appropriations assumed a clear downward trend. Ten years ago the share of defence expenditure in the budget was 13.2 percent whereas in the current year it is only 6.4 percent. At the same time the share of expenditure for social needs and economic development has increased. The modest figure of the defence expenditure of the USSR as compared with that of the USA is understandable for any unbiased person. The Soviet Union does not seek a military superiority and pursues only the goal: to firmly ensure its defence. Unlike the USA, the USSR does not have a vast network of military bases on the globe. In the USSR there are no military-industrial corporations while in the USA such corporations annually deposit in their money boxes billions-worth profits from deliveries to the Pentagon. Neither does the USSR have forces advocating the arms race which, with the present arsenals of weapons, as the head of the Soviet state Leonid Brezhnev put it, becomes senseless. And right is Joseph Kraft, observer of the newspaper Washington POST, when he comes to the conclusion that the Russians do advance, but by no means with nuclear warheads. They make slow but steady headway in such directions as technical progress, the economic development and the solution of social problems. How then should the assertion by the Washington STAR be viewed in the light of the above-mentioned facts? What are they--an innocent fallacy or deliberate misinformation, another attempt, by using wittingly fabricated 'data', to frighten the man in the street by the "mythical" Soviet threat? Anyhow, such 'canards', mildly speaking, are far from being to the credit of the U.S. Capital's newspaper.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON CARTER'S TALKS WITH FRG'S SCHMIDT

LD072008 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 7, TASS--U. S. President James Carter and visiting FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt held talks at the White House. A joint statement published after the meeting points to the importance of a SALT-II agreement both for the USA, and for Europe. The FRG gave firm support to the treaty.

Meanwhile, according to the statement, they discussed matters pertaining to the streamlining of NATO's nuclear forces in Western Europe. The President and the chancellor reiterated their commitment to strengthen NATO under the bloc's long-term military programme.

Carter and Schmidt gave much attention to a discussion of the most acute problems facing the West, first of all energy, over which contradictions between the U.S. and its European partners have sharpened of late. According to the statement, participants in the talks found it necessary to reduce the demand for energy materials and to expand long-range fuel deliveries, particularly, by utilizing other fuels than oil.

U.S. DECISION ON RHODESIA DEPICTED AS 'TACTICAL MOVE'

LD081046 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 8, TASS--Speaking at the White House on Thursday, U.S. President James Carter has announced that the United States will not lift trade and economic sanctions imposed against the Salisbury regime in accordance with the U.S. decisions.

The framed-up character of "elections" held by the racists last April is so obvious that the White House did not deem it possible to challenge the international public opinion and, above all, the African countries which strongly denounced the political farce which was staged in Salisbury.

The forced decision of the White House gave rise to a veritable storm of protests from the Rhodesian lobby in the United States. Its leaders in the Senate Richard Schweiker, Robert Dole, Jesse Helms and others accused the administration of connivance with the Marxists and non-respect for the will of the Senate.

Despite all hullaballoo, the local commentators believe that these accusations are demagogical. In their opinion, the U.S. President's decision is a tactical move which by no means rules out a possibility of the future recognition of the Muzorewa puppet regime. The newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes in this connection that the United States simply does not want "to be the first", shifting this task on the British Government. London, the newspaper points out, will thus take upon itself all the heat from the criticism of black African states.

The pronouncements of President James Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance who was thereby present [as received] not only confirm the conclusion made by the newspaper, but also testify to Washington's intention to establish links with the puppet government. Praising those who arranged the "election" farce for the process of voting, the U.S. President expressed the hope that his decision will help Muzorewa, the racists' placeman, to attain real majority rule. The secretary of state has said that the United States will send to Salisbury a representative for contacts with the regime.

CHINA

USSR-PRC TRADE TALKS CONTINUE IN MOSCOW

OW072355 Hong Kong AFP in English 2057 GMT 7 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, June 7, (AFP)--Talks on renewing the bilateral trade agreement between China and the Soviet Union could be completed in two months time, reliable sources said here today.

Negotiations between officials of both sides got under way here on Tuesday behind strictly closed doors, a day after the Soviet Union renewed its offer of a "normalisation" of ties with China. However, observers here said the Soviet move was not likely to have any major impact on the trade talks.

Two-way trade between China and the USSR rose sharply last year to total 338 million roubles--507 million U.S. dollars at the official rate--against 284 million roubles in 1977. But this was less than half the volume of Soviet trade with India which came to 771 million roubles last year, and significantly less than the turnover of Soviet trade with China's neighbor, North Korea.

PRC JOURNAL'S CHARGES OF USSR MARITIME 'EXPANSIONISM' SCORED

LD071525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[S. Zykov article under rubric "Against Misinformation and Slander": "With Whose Voice and for What Purpose?"]

[Text] A journal called DILI ZHISHI, which in translation means "Geographical Knowledge," is published in China. It regularly publishes articles of an anti-Soviet thrust. Mostly--evidently in accordance with its specialty--on the Maoists' notorious territorial claims against the Soviet Union. Recently it suddenly shifted its attacks against our country from dry land onto the water. The first issue of DILI ZHISHI for 1979 published an extensive and clamorous article under the heading "The USSR's Expansion at Sea." Neither more nor less! From the first line to the last the article is filled with malicious slander designed to denigrate our country and ascribe to it goals and intentions which are alien to it.

The Soviet Union is a great naval power. Its shores are washed by 12 seas belonging to the basins of three oceans. The rapid development rates of the national economy and expanding trade and economic ties with foreign states determine the constant increase in our country's requirements for cabotage and foreign trade sea shipments.

Striving to better satisfy these requirements, the Soviet Union is concerned with the development of its merchant navy and its modernization and replenishment with new ships, andthe expansion of mutually advantageous and equitable cooperation in the sphere of shipping with other states. The Soviet people are proud that thanks to the efforts of our sailors and shipbuilders and the workers of other sectors of the national economy the USSR merchant navy ranks sixth in the world today.

But it is precisely this which displeases the author of the article in DILI ZHISHI. In a sensational tone and contrary to the obvious facts, he states categorically that what he terms the "unrestrained" expansion of the Soviet merchant navy serves not to insure our country's growing requirements for sea shipments but allegedly serves the Soviet Union's "hegemonistic" aims. If you are to believe him, the USSR wants to establish "world domination" in maritime shipping and get its hands on the lion's share of world sea shipments.

With the scholarly air of an expert, the author of the article enumerates the "main methods" of Soviet "maritime expansion." He includes among them the expansion of international transportation lines and the opening of new ones, the accelerated development of containerized shipments, cooperation with foreign shipping companies and so forth. The journal endeavors to depict this perfectly normal activity on the part of Soviet shipping enterprises as something presenting a mortal threat to the "Second" and "Third" Worlds (these are what the Western and developing countries are called in Beijing's language).

DILI ZHISHI sheds tears at the fact that the development of the Soviet merchant navy is allegedly "aggravating the crisis situation which has formed in the West in the sphere of sea transport." The journal goes further than merely voicing condolences. It welcomes the discriminatory measures taken against the USSR merchant navy by certain NATO countries and urges other states to follow their example, thus indicating that on this front, too, China is forming a bloc with the imperialist powers.

In order to somehow justify its attacks on the USSR, the journal makes extensive use of "arguments" drawn from the Western press, and when there are not enough of these, then it unhesitatingly cites "facts" and figures that it has plucked out of the air. In reading the article in DILI ZHISHI you continually encounter the hackneyed fabrications of the reactionary bourgeois press which is trying to blame the USSR and the socialist countries for the difficulties experienced by the Western shipping companies as a result of the economic crisis. These fabrications have frequently been rejected in official statements of the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet.

IZVESTIYA has already described how, in pursuit of superprofits, the banking consortiums and ship owners of a number of Western countries during the "boom" period at the beginning of the seventies invested billions of dollars in building new ships. Their launchings coincided with the exacerbation of the crisis, with a recession in international trade and, as a result of this, with the stagnation in maritime shipments. It was precisely this disproportion between the increase in tonnage and the reduction in maritime freight shipment requirements which caused complications in Western shipping.

But what, you may ask, has this to do with the Soviet merchant navy which accounts for less than 6 percent of the volume of world maritime shipments?

Nor does the main "thesis" of the Chinese journal--which here, too, echoes the reactionary press--regarding the USSR's alleged desire to establish "world domination" on all seas and oceans, stand up to criticism. The Soviet Union cooperates readily on mutually advantageous terms and on the basis of equal rights with many foreign shipping companies. Joint freight lines are operating successfully, serving the USSR's bilateral commodity turnover with Bulgaria, Cuba, India, Algeria, Belgium, France, Italy and other countries. Soviet shipping enterprises are members of a number of multinational commercial associations of shipowners known as charterline conferences. They make extensive use of the services of foreign companies for shipping freight and in turn offer their services to foreign charterers.

A perfectly natural phenomenon. But in the eyes of the Beijing "experts" the Soviet charter services are a demand for the "lion's share" of international maritime shipments. They are not embarrassed by figures and facts attesting that, for instance, in 1978 Soviet ships, on assignments from foreign charterers, carried only one percent of the total volume of freight transported by all the world's shipping companies.

The Chinese journal's other slanderous fabrications also collapse like a house of cards at first contact with reality. But it is appropriate to ask what actually prompted "Geographical Knowledge" to suddenly--and so lucklessly--turn to the "maritime" theme?

It should be recalled that the Maoists' voluntarist policy and the consequences of the "Great Leap Forward" and the "Cultural Revolution", which led the PRC national economy to decline, also affected the state of its merchant navy and intensified China's dependence on chartering ships from the capitalist countries. But for several years now Beijing has been making desperate efforts to increase its merchant navy and expand its activity.

The PRC assiduously avoids publishing any figures regarding its maritime transport. But to judge by the assessments of Lloyd's register and the Bremen Institute of Shipping Economy, the gross tonnage of the PRC's merchant navy has increased from 1,182,000 registered tons in 1972 to 4,245,000 registered tons in 1977. In the last 3 years, according to the Lloyds SHIPPING ECONOMIST, China has spent over $1 billion on the acquisition of ships abroad, buying 228 dry cargo ships and tankers from 1976 through 1978. It is expected, the U.S. newspaper JOURNAL OF COMMERCE writes, that this year China will buy 120 ships with a total deadweight of 2.35 million tons for a sum totalling $460 million.

China is supplementing its [merchant] fleet mainly by purchasing cheap second-hand ships, taking advantage of the crisis situation of many Western shipping companies and of the surplus tonnage many of them have acquired. This is highly advantageous, the British journal MARINE WEEK notes, pointing out that although Beijing occasionally buys new ships, its merchant navy, while increasingly numerically, is nonetheless not "growing younger."

It is characteristic of China that a considerable proportion of its merchant ships, up to 50 percent according to some calculations, sail under so-called flags of "convenience": The Panamanian, Somali and Hong Kong flags. In fact China has several shipping companies, disguised as "private" companies, in Hong Kong, which is the main supplier of foreign currency for the PRC. A state which calls itself socialist is thus extracting profits for itself from the exploitation of foreign sailors on Chinese ships under flags of "convenience."

If DILI ZHISHI hypocritically bemoans the difficulties allegedly created by the successful development of the Soviet merchant navy for the Western countries' shipping, then the latter look unfavorably on China's policy in the sphere of maritime transport. The JOURNAL OF COMMERCE which we have already mentioned sounds the alarm, commenting on the pronouncements of official Beijing representatives who have stated that the PRC's merchant navy, which at present amounts to 6 million tons deadweight, will reach 20 millions tons by 1980. The newspaper predicts that China is preparing to oust Western shipping companies on many international lines.

This is echoed by Lloyd's SHIPPING ECONOMIST: "All shipowners of traditional seafaring countries," it warns, "must be more than anxious at the size of the present tonnage which is falling into Chinese hands at knockdown prices.... It could create competition on the basis of low expenditure in "crossfreight" (the shipment of the freight of foreign charterers).

Of course, DILI ZHISHI does not say a word about this. The attacks against the Soviet Union are designed to distract attention from China's actions and its far-reaching designs.

A vain undertaking. Try as it may the Chinese journal will not succeed in clouding the issue.

The Soviet position in international economic cooperation and maritime shipping as part of this cooperation is clear and constuctive. We favor its all-round development on a businesslike and mutually advantageous basis. The intensification and expansion of world trade and other forms in the shape of economic exchange benefits the peoples, brings them closer, and strengthens the foundation of peace and detente with which the destiny of mankind is linked.

Our country will continue to cooperate actively on the basis of equal rights and on a mutually advantageous foundation with all foreign states which want to do so, thus making an important contribution to the consolidation of detente and the development of peaceful international economic cooperation according with the vital interests of all peoples of our world.

PRC SENDS NOTE AGREEING TO TALKS WITH SRV IN BEIJING

LD071503 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, June 7 TASS--As reported by the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, the PRC Foreign Ministry has sent a note to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry expressing readiness to receive a Vietnamese Government delegation in Beijing on June 25 for further talks at the level of deputy ministers of foreign affairs.

This note is a reply to the May 28th note of Vietnam's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

RISE OF ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN IN JAPAN DECRIED

LD040748 Moscow TASS in English 0733 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

["Behind a Smokescreen of Anti-Sovietism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 4, TASS--Behind the current propaganda campaign in Japan, conducted under the slogan of "opposing the threat from the north," one can clearly see the selfish interests of the most bellicose groupings of the ruling circles of Japan and the USA interested in military orders, in the arms race and in preserving international tension, Igor Latyshev, PRAVDA's Tokyo correspondent, writes in PRAVDA today.

The correspondent says that certain mass information organs and individual groups of politicians, including persons holding high official positions, are playing no small part in spreading absurd inventions in Japan concerning the "Soviet military menace". Especially active in this respect are the leading officials of the Japanese "Self-Defence Force" who are closely linked with U.S. military circles and the owners of local industries oriented to the government's military orders.

The masterminds of the current anti-Soviet campaign, the article says, have quite definite, far-reaching aims. The most important of them is to justify the policy of rapid growth of budget appropriations for arms, pursued by the ruling conservative circles of Japan despite protests from the peace forces of the country. The main advocates of this policy are the leading officials of the National Defence Agency, whose efforts exercise noticeable influence on the government.

The correspondent says that the five-year plan for 1980-1984, which is being reportedly drawn up at the National Defence Agency, is openly anti-Soviet in character, as distinct from the previous ones, having revised its military doctrine after the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese "treaty of peace and friendship". The authors of the plan now proceed from the premise that the Soviet Union is the only potential enemy of Japan.

But all the efforts by the anti-Sovieteers to mislead the public by false allegations about the notorious "menace from the north" fail to produce a desired effect, Igor Latyshev writes. A considerable part of the Japanese population can clearly see what's what in the present-day world, nor are the bellicose sentiments of the anti-Sovieteers shared by many Japanese businessmen who link Japan's future with the strengthening of goodneighbour relations and business ties with the Soviet Union.

The article stresses that friendship between the Soviet and Japanese peoples represents "one of the most important prerequisites for the security of the peoples of Asia and for peace in the Far East."

JAPANESE DEFENSE AGENCY CHARGED WITH 'ANTI-SOVIETISM'

LD301510 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 30 May 79 LD

["Incendiary Literature in Japan"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 30, TASS--Correspondent of the weekly NEW TIMES in Tokyo S. Levchenko points out that the Defence Agency of Japan is connected with anti-Soviet slanderous publications. He writes that such books have similar plots; Soviet troops land on Hokkaido and seize the other Japanese islands within a few days. These books colourfully depict "aggressiveness" and "blood-thirstiness" of Russians.

Talking with newsmen and making official speeches, leaders of the government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party repeat quite often that they intend to adhere to the policy of "multilateral orientation" and declare for the deepening of relations with the Soviet Union, but their words are not borne out by deeds.

In the opinion of local political observers, Japan's policy is now at crossroads. It is faced with the choice of either strengthening further anti-Soviet alliances and encouraging the process of militarization or of promoting, by deeds not by words, the establishment of durable peace in the Far East. It is obvious that the second path, meeting Japan's national interests, does not go together with anti-Sovietism.

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH CHILE, S. AFRICA CRITICIZED

LD071004 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

["Japan's Hypocritical Policy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 7, TASS--"Numerous facts show that the Japanese monopolies, expanding their own capital investments in the Chilean economy, seek to use Chile for the marketing of their production and the pumping out of raw materials from that country," says M. Demchenko, writing in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. "As early as last winter, the Japanese Government announced a 500 million yen free aid to the Pinochet clique. Now it even went further; an understanding was reached between Japan and Chile on the activisation of contacts at governmental level. Sunao Sonoda, the minister of Foreign Affairs, is to visit Chile as early as August and next year the Japanese Government is going to host Pinochet, the ring leader of the Chilean military fascist junta, scheduled to arrive on an official visit."

"The 'nurturing' of the Chilean dictator by a number of capitalist countries, including Japan, is fraught with serious consequences for the cause of peace in Latin America."

"The policy of Japan's ruling quarters and monopolies vis-a-vis the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa also cannot but arouse condemnation," the author of the article points out. "The policy of the Japanese Government vis-a-vis the south of Africa objectively aims at defending the racist regimes and supporting colonialism. This was clearly brought out in the manoeuvering of Japanese representatives at the United Nations. In their attempts to prevent economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa, Japan's economic contacts with the Republic of South Africa, contrary to Tokyo's numerous pledges on their restriction, are rapidly expanding. In the seventies, Japan's trade with the Republic of South Africa is annually increasing, on the average, by 25-30 per cent. Since 1973, Japan has been the second biggest purchaser of South African goods and placed fourth amidst Pretoria's suppliers."

"One of the most dangerous areas of this cooperation for Africa is Japan's participation in the development of the atomic industry of the Republic of South Africa, in the implementation of the so-called plan for the independent development of atomic power engineering."

"Thus Japan, the first country in the world to fall victim to the atom bomb, actually helps the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa in creating its nuclear potential."

AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN, BAKHTAR AGENCY ON 'ENEMIES' CITED

LD071632 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1509 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, June, TASS--H. Amin, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has called upon the working people to realize the real significance and the tasks of the April revolution, while speaking at a meeting with Afghan Snii'ite Muslims. The high political awareness of the people will help our state to overcome backwardness and to take steps on the path to prosperity. After the revolution in Afghanistan, all the wealth of the state passed over into the hands of the people, he stressed.

The counterrevolution, in its attempts to return the country to the dark past does not disdain to play on the religious feelings of the people of Afghanistan. The prime minister noted that we have a deep respect for Islam and the traditions and customs of the people and are not attempting to utilize religion as a (?political) instrument. The members of the People's Democratic Party and all honest Afghan people are tirelessly conducting work with those who swallow the bait of the enemies, and are trying to change their minds. We wish for justice, however, and we shall allow no one to act against the people's regime. Unjustified compassion for the enemies of the revolution, the prime minister stated, is a betrayal of the interests of the Afghan people and our homeland.

The people's Government of Afghanistan is devoted to policies of peaceful coexistence, to the principles of the UN Charter and to noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. It favors the settlement of disputes by peaceful means, states a BAKHTAR agency commentary published here. Our country is declaring its unswerving adherence to the cause of the nonalined movement in the interests of peace and freedom.

From the first days of the revolution the leadership of Afghanistan has declared to the whole world its sincere and ardent striving for the establishment of friendly relations with all countries, and above all with the countries of our region. Since that time, Afghanistan has been making every effort for the practical implementation of this course.

Unfortunately, however, the BAKHTAR commentary stresses, events of recent times have shown that in spite of frequent statements and appeals to cease outside interference in the affairs of Afghanistan, the aggressive actions against our country are continuing on the part of Pakistan. Consequently, the Afghan Government has been forced to issue a warning to Pakistan and to demand the immediate cessation of armed attacks on the territory of our country. We hope, the commentary states, that the authorities of Pakistan will put an end to these actions.

AFGHAN DEFENSE COUNCIL DISCUSSES DEFENSE CAPABILITY

LD072022 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1943 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kabul--A session of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Supreme Defense Council has taken place here. The session discussed questions of increasing the country's defense capability and measures required for rebuffing external aggression against the DRA.

The Defense Council made a high assessment of the broad support for the aims and tasks of the April revolution by the popular masses and noted the energetic activity of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution.

AFGHAN AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM MINISTER INTERVIEWED

LD061706 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, June 6, TASS--The realization of the land reform is being successfully continued in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA). About 230,000 families of landless peasants and small farmers have already been provided with land by the state free of charge. In an interview with a TASS correspondent Saleh Mohammad Ziray, minister of agriculture and land reform of the DRA, pointed out that all over the country lands are being redistributed with approval and full support by the broad mass of the people. In nine provinces of Afghanistan the redistribution of land has been completed. At the same time, the minister said, we have some objective difficulties connected with matters of utilisation of land, distribution of water, shortage of hands in one area and their surplus in others. The people's state, he emphasized, is making every effort to fully resolve this.

Cooperation of peasants has become the main line of striving for an advance of agriculture. At present, S.M. Ziray said, there are more than 800 cooperative farms which [words indistinct] 120,000 peasant families in the country. Through the Agricultural Development Bank they are being provided with easy-term [words indistinct] seeds, chemical fertilisers, and agricultural equipment.

The minister pointed out that former feudals and their henchmen fiercely resist the progressive transformations, including land reform, which are being effected by the people's government. The antipopular activities of the counterrevolutionary rabble find support among forces of imperialism and international reaction. Afghanistan's working people, the minister emphasized, discerned the true visage of [words indistinct] that are seeking to bring the country back to the dark past. The working people issue a resolute rebuff to the intrigues of counterrevolution, and are expressing determination to continue to follow the lines of democratic transformations.

LONDON PAPER'S 'ALLEGATIONS' ON AFGHANISTAN CRITICIZED

LD072210 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 7, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes:

The London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH published a few days ago another item on Afghanistan which is full of allegations about the situation in that country. These fabrications are so obvious that most of them do not even merit attention, but one of them should not be passed in silence, however. Referring to anonymous Western sources, the newspaper alleges that the Soviet Union seized an Afghan air base in a town close to the Iranian border and intends to set up another military base in another town not far from the border. Moreover, the same "perfidious" Soviet Union allegedly trains Farsi-speaking Afghan officers in the tactic of sabotage and is sending them into Iran for the struggle against the government of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

This is not merely slander, this is a vicious attempt to cast aspersion on the Soviet Union's policy with regard to the two neighbouring states, to drive a wedge between Iran and Afghanistan, to set them at loggerheads.

It should be noted that the allegations of the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH are nothing new. Priority in the invention of such falsehoods belongs to the Parisian LE FIGARO which came out in January of this year with a provocative allegation that the Soviet Union trains "thousands of Afghan provocateurs" who create disturbances in Iran. The fabrications of the Parisian newspaper then burst like a soap bubble. The same lot awaits the anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan plagiarism of the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH.

'INDIAN SCIENTIST GIVES DETAILS OF 'BHASKARA' SATELLITE

LD072004 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 7, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from the Soviet Cosmodrome:

The flags of the USR and India are hoisted here to honor the second Indian satellite "Bhaskara." Just as the "Aryabhata" satellite--the firstborn of the Indian space programme launched in 1975, the new apparatus is named after an Indian astronomer of the 12th century.

The "Aryabhata" satellite meant for us just the first stage in mastering space technology, Professor S. Davan, the head of the Indian space research organization, told pressmen. The flight of the "Bhaskara" is a real test of maturity for the Indian school of space research. The Soviet Union, which opened to mankind the stellar epoch, set as the main goal of space exploration the study of the universe for the benefit of all the people of our planet. These humane ideas are in tune with the Indian national space exploration programme.

Speaking of the tasks of the second Indian venture into space, S. Davan underlined that it is devoted entirely to studying India's natural resources. In this kind of research we also received the invaluable experience of our Soviet colleagues, the scholar noted. It is a pleasure to realize how close, for example, are the scientific aims of the "Bhaskara" Sputnik and the "Salyut-6" orbital station, whose scientific instruments also serve many terrestrial branches of science and economics.

S. Davan said that the satellite's two TV cameras will transmit to earth images of the earth day and night. Microwave radiometers mounted on the satellite will regularly transmit data on the state of the sea, soil and water regimen in different parts of the Indian Republic.

Academician Boris Petrov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said Indian specialists have creatively applied the experience of Soviet specialists and scored great successes in the elaboration on onboard and on-the-ground equipment. Under contract, the Soviet side helped Indian specialists in supplementing the satellite with some service systems. On the whole, however, the scientific instrumentation and the system for information transmission to earth was made in India.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 7 June adds the following:

["The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters: maximum distance from the surface of the earth, at apogee, 557km; minimum distance from the surface of the earth, at perigee, 512km; initial period of revolution 95.15 minutes; inclination of orbit 50.7 degrees."]

PRAVDA ON PHNOM PENH RESTORATION, HUN SEN INTERVIEW

LD071513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[PRAVDA correspondent Ye. Fadeyev report: "The Rainy Season"]

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh--For hours I wandered around mutilated but reawakening Phnom Penh. In a house next to the former Central Post Office I saw people sitting at a table. They were making an inventory and record of housing, drawing up a list of buildings requiring restoration and carrying out a census of the returning population to find out their level of education and their professions.

At the independence monument, topped by a red banner bearing the five towers of Angkor Wat, I noticed a group of young people tidying up the base of the monument. The paint, and dirt-daubed names of the boulevards and streets were being cleaned. Most of them have been renamed in honor of genuine Kampuchean revolutionaries, and many have had their old names restored. For example, the long avenue leading from the airport into the city has its old name back--Soviet Union Avenue. Pochetong Airport is fully operational again. A Soviet IL-76 aircraft recently landed there, bringing selfless Soviet assistance to the Kampuchean people. The sympathies of the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples, the socialist countries and all who cherish peace and justice are on the side of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Receiving our correspondent, Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen drew special attention to this. "Kampuchea is conducting its foreign policy," he said, "on the principles of peaceful coexistence, independence, territorial integrity and noninterference in other countries' internal affairs. All our foreign policy activity is aimed at making Southeast Asia a zone of peace and stability. This is opposed first and foremost by the Beijing expansionists. They would like to penetrate many parts of Indochina. They managed to do this temporarily in our country with the help of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. Having suffered a crushing defeat as a result of the Kampuchean people's uprising, the Beijing expansionists unleashed an aggressive war against Vietnam. At the same time, they are threatening the independence and sovereign integrity of the Lao people.

"In the present period," Comrade Hun Sen noted,"with Kampuchea adopting the firm stance of creating a new society, we have obtained fine opportunities for strengthening ties with the fraternal Soviet Union. We are confident that the ties of friendship and solidarity between the PRK and the USSR will become even stronger."

...The rain bucketed down in Phnom Penh. The tormented earth drank in the long-awaited moisture.

POLITBURO APPROVES BREZHNEV'S HUNGARY VISIT

LD071335 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers:

On the results of the visit of the USSR party-government delegation to the Hungarian People's Republic.

On 7 June, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR Council of Ministers considered the results of the visit to the Hungarian People's Republic by a party-government delegation of the USSR, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which took place from 30 May to 1 June.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers fully approved the activities of the delegation and expressed deep satisfaction with the results of the visit.

The talks between Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and other Hungarian leaders strengthen and develop the close fruitful relations between the CPSU and the MSZMP, and between the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic.

The joint statement adopted in Budapest represents a full program for the further intensification of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in all the more important fields. An important element in this program is the active participation of the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic in the collective work of the CEMA member-countries in developing socialist economic integration.

Friendship, the organic unity of views and actions of the Soviet Union and People's Hungary, a[illegible]s as an influential factor in consolidating the positions of the socialist community, [illegible]abilizing international security in Europe and throughout the world.

The visit by the Soviet party and government delegation was a new important proof of the deep devotion of the Soviet Union and Hungary to detente and peaceful cooperation, of their readiness, together with the other fraternal countries, to strive to curb the arms race and radically improve the international political climate.

It is very important that the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic are fully determined to continue to work to expand measures of trust and implement military detente on the European Continent, and to convene, for this purpose, an all-European conference on the political level, with the participation of the United States and Canada.

The socialist countries participating in the Warsaw Pact are awaiting a constructive response to their proposal from all interested states.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers think highly of the energetic support given by the Hungarian People's Republic, like the other socialist countries, to the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting and the expected conclusion of a treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, SALT II.

It was noted with satisfaction that Hungary shares the position of principle held by the Soviet Union concerning negotiations with China. A serious and positive Soviet-Chinese dialog would be in the interests of the development of the process of relaxation of tension and of giving it an all-embracing character. For this, of course, a constructive attitude toward the holding of these talks is also necessary by the Chinese side.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have instructed the appropriate ministries and departments to take practical measures for the implementation of the understandings on the development of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in various fields.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES SLOVENE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PRESIDENT

LD072336 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2030 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Ivan Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received and had talks with Anton Vratusa, president of the Slovene Executive Council. Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the Soviet Union, took part in the conversation.

CUNHAL REPORTS TO NINTH PORTUGUESE CP CONGRESS

LD071017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Unnamed PRAVDA and TASS correspondents' report: "The Ninth Portuguese Communist Party Congress"]

[Text] Lisbon, 1 June--Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], delivered the PCP Central Committee report at the Ninth PCP Congress in Barreiro.

The Ninth PCP Congress, the speaker noted, is the result of a tremendous amount of collective work. The preparations and the Congress itself demonstrate anew that the PCP is living and operating as a big collective aware that the party's policy and work are a matter for all its members. The Congress will be further proof of the effectiveness of intraparty democracy, of the militant and creative spirit of the PCP, its deep class roots and loyalty to the interests of the people and the motherland. The communists' forum will make an important contribution to the solution of national problems and to Portugal's advancement along the path of freedom and social progress. This path was opened up on 25 April 1974 by the heroic captains of the armed forces movement. The country went on to proceed step by step along this path thanks to the firm, courageous and selfless struggle of the working people and entire people.

The development of the domestic political situation has confirmed the correctness of the conclusions and recommendations of the Eight PCP Congress of November 1976. The subsequent period was characterized by the government policy of restoring the positions of capitalists and landowners and, at the same time, the strengthening of the unity of the working people and the intensification of the struggle of the working class and people's masses in defense of revolutionary gains and national interests. Despite the constant, illegal offensive by reaction the people managed to uphold democratic freedoms and other revolutionary gains which are an inalienable part of the Portuguese democratic regime.

The consequences of the policy of restoring the positions of big capital A. Cunhal said, contrary to its defenders' assertions, are the constant deterioration, and not the improvement, of the economic situation in the country. The offensive against the agrarian reform left thousands of working people without work, led to the inefficient use of land and meant that agricultural machinery lay idle and livestock was slaughtered on a massive scale. This had grave consequences for agricultural production and it meant an increase in food imports. State control was lifted from 134 industrial enterprises, which caused a drop in production, the closure of enterprises and an increase in the ruinous importation of goods from abroad. In most cases the destruction of the system of self-management in enterprises resulted in their closure. The concessions to imperialism empty the state coffers and lead to the "flight" of capital abroad, an increase in the foreign debt, a sharp drop in the living standard of the working masses and middle strata, the ruin of thousands of small and medium enterprises and incalculable sacrifices by the people as a whole.

This policy has further aggravated acute domestic problems, not solved them. The GNP growth index has dropped to 3 percent. The foreign trade deficit rose from 60 billion escudos in 1975 to 130 billion in 1978. During this period the foreign debt increased by 254 billion escudos and reached 300 billion. The policy of restoring big capital's positions has led to Portugal's increased dependence on the demands of the IMF. If these demands continue to be satisfied they will put the country in the situation of semicolony.

The speaker went on to note that in late 1978 and early 1979 reaction switched to a general offensive against the democratic regime, its avowed ultimate aim being its liquidation. However, the reactionary forces did not manage to destroy either the revolutionary gains or the democratic regime. Despite all the attacks nationalization and agrarian reform survived. All the enterprises and economic sectors nationalized after the revolution remain state-owned. Some 517 of the 550 cooperatives and collective farms created during the agrarian reform are still functioning. They possess almost 1 million hectares of land. Workers' control continues at many enterprises. The Portuguese people are zealously upholding their rights and freedoms.

The chief form of defending revolutionary gains and the democratic system is the struggle of the people's masses. In the first 3 months of 1979 alone there were 59 major mass rallies and demonstrations in the country in which tens and hundreds of thousands of people participated. Last year 1.8 million working people were involved in strikes which is evidence of the deterioration of the working masses' material situation and their increasingly wide use of strikes as a means of protecting their rights.

On the other hand, the speaker continued, for the first time in Portugal's history labor became a form of political activity and revolutionary struggle. By opposing the capitalists' economic sabotage the working people demonstrated their ability to influence the growth of production and assist successful economic development, especially in the sectors no longer under the control of private capital.

The Ninth PCP Congress, he stressed, offers the Portuguese people and all democrats and patriots a democratic alternative platform. This platform envisages the following chief principles: The stability of the democratic regime and respect for the Constitution--the country's fundamental law; the guaranteeing of civil rights and freedoms; the pursuit of a policy of economic development; the protection and improvement of the lives of working people and middle strata; the reform of the education system and the implementation of a cultural policy placed at the service of the people; the unity of the armed forces; national unity and territorial integrity; the establishment of relations of friendship and cooperation with all peoples of the world; and the rectification of the government's illegal actions and decisions.

All these and other principles, the speaker noted, are reflected in detail in the congress theses. It must be stressed that the guaranteeing of civil rights and freedoms envisages the reorganization of the state apparatus to make sure it is faithful to the democratic regime, the removal of fascists from key posts, the application of the law prohibiting fascist activity and the imbuing of the activity of state mass news media with a genuinely pluralistic character.

As for relations of friendship and cooperation with all the world's peoples, they require new and diverse foreign ties. Moreover, agreements with the Common Market must exclude Portugal's integration into the EEC. While talks with NATO should be conducted taking account of prospects for disarmament, the disbandment of military blocs and the liquidation of military bases on Portuguese soil, relations must be developed with the socialist countries, young African states, especially Mozambique and Angola, and with the Arab and other countries of the so-called "Third World." Portugal must pursue a policy of peace within the framework of the fulfillment of the Helsinki agreements.

The speaker went on to say that the Mota Pinto cabinet which is currently in power in Portugal is out of step with national interests and to all intents and purposes is doomed. It must be replaced by a democratic government pursuing a democratic policy. A new government must be formed now--one which will respect the Constitution and existing laws and will insure normal conditions for preparing and holding immediate elections and will also deal with current business. The PCP proposes the immediate creation of a transitional cabinet with the participation of all four political parties possessing groups in Parliament. The Communist Party is prepared to participate most responsibly in the government. The Portuguese people alone can decide whether or not the Communists participate in the government. The PCP secretary general condemned reaction's attempts to revise the republican Constitution by illegal means and to excise its revolutionary content.

Touching on questions relating to the workers and democratic movement, A. Cunhal pointed out that the current period in Portugal is characterized by the curtailment of the social base which supports the rightwing forces and the broadening of public support for the policy of defending the democratic regime. The main tasks of the broad social front struggling for democracy are those of strengthening the alliance of the working class, peasantry and petty bourgeoisie, isolating big capital and the strata of the middle bourgeoisie and big landowners associated with it and preventing a shift to the right by the intermediate strata of the population by neutralizing them or getting them to join the struggle in defense of the democratic regime.

The speaker rated highly the activity of the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers-National Intersindical which is now backed by 1.7 million of the 2 million unionized working people. He pointed to the need to further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Portuguese trade union movement and condemned attempts to split it.

The speaker then dwelt on questions relating to party work. The PCP, he declared, is the firmest and most consistent defender of freedom and other revolutionary gains in Portugal. It is a tireless fighter for the unity of the working class and all working people, for the rapprochement, mutual understanding and joint actions on the part of all democrats. Life shows that you cannot defend and build democracy in defiance of the working people and the PCP but only with their participation. The strengthening of the Communist Party is in keeping with the interests not only of Communists but also of all who advocate Portugal's advancement along the path of freedom, democracy, progress and national independence.

Since the Eighth PCP Congress the party's ranks have grown considerably broader and stronger. At the time of the last congress the PCP had 115,000 members. At the beginning of 1978 it had 142,000, and by the end of April 1979 there were 164,000 Communists in Portugal, not counting the 30,000 members of the Union of Communist Youth and Union of Communist Students. Thus, in less than 3 years the party's ranks have grown 43 percent. This growth, the speaker stressed, is of profound significance. It is evidence of the correctness of the party's political orientation toward the consistent protection of the interests of the people and of the country and demonstrates its true role as vanguard of the democratic struggle and its growing influence and prestige.

Describing the tasks in the sphere of information and propaganda, A. Cunhal then dwelt on the PCP's ideological work. He stressed the need to intensify the struggle against the ideological counteroffensive of the forces of reaction, against rightwing opportunism and leftist adventurism, against anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and against attempts to justify capitulation to imperialism. Marxism-Leninism is a mighty weapon in this ideological struggle, the speaker said.

Our party's entire activity, A. Cunhal went on, is imbued with love for the people and the motherland. We are struggling for the freedom, prosperity and happiness of the Portuguese people and for Portugal's independence, territorial integrity and progress. Nevertheless, we do not confine ourselves to narrow national intersts, nor do we forget that the struggle of our party and peoples merges with the worldwide process whose main characteristic at the present time is the transition from capitalism to socialism.

The forces of imperialism and reaction, A. Cunhal said, are unable to arrest the march of history. Mankind is moving steadily along the path of freedom, peoples' independence, peace and social progress. Living evidence of this is the presence here at the Congress of representatives of the party which led the first ever socialist revolution and the creation of the world's first worker and peasant state--the CPSU--representatives of the communist and workers parties of other socialist states, and emissaries from heroic fraternal parties and national liberation movements in dozens of countries of the world.

The PCP deems its national tasks in defense of the interests of the people and the motherland are inseparable from its international tasks arising out of the ideals of proletarian internationalism, the speaker stressed. In our view the PCP's successes in the struggle for the fulfillment of national tasks are the main contribution we can make to the struggle of other peoples. We would like the foreign guests attending the Congress to go home with the firm conviction that the Portuguese revolution is alive, that it exists in the realities of our country, in the determination and fighting ability of the Portuguese Democratic and Workers Movement and in the continuous upsurge of our party and broadening of its ties with the masses.

The Portugal of the 1974 April revolution, a free, democratic and independent Portugal of nationalization and agrarian reform will be defended and strengthened. It will embark ultimately on the path of socialism. This is the program of the Portuguese communists. We will unstintingly devote our work, effort, energy and, if necessary, our lives to its fulfillment, A. Cunhal said in conclusion.

The Ninth PCP Congress continues. Emissaries of the different detachments of the country's working class are speaking in the debate on the PCP Central Committee report and congress theses--agricultural laborers, cooperative peasant farmers and individual peasants farming on a small scale, employees and the technical and creative intelligentsia. On the basis of concrete examples, the experience of their enterprises and institutions and their own personal experience, they illustrate the main provisions of the party documents submitted for discussion and confirm the correctness of the party's political course as defined in them. There is an atmosphere of elation in the congress hall. The speakers' accounts of episodes in the working people's struggle against the tyranny of the authorities and the haute bourgeoisie invariably meet with tumultous applause and shouts of approval. It appears that the whole of working Portugal is present in this colorfully decorated hall draped in red calico to exchange experience of the difficult struggle and to ponder the future together. The Congress will last until 3 June.

SHEVARDNADZE, CUNHAL ADDRESS PCP END-OF-CONGRESS RALLY

LD070831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[PRAVDA and TASS correspondents B. Kotov and S. Staroselskiy dispatch: "Loyalty to Proletarian Internationalism. Mass Meeting in Barreiro"]

[Text] Lisbon, 4 June--Tens of thousands of Portuguese working people met yesterday evening in the city of Barreiro for a massive rally devoted to the end of the Ninth Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Congress.

...The June sun bathed the spacious square surrounded by silver eucalyptusses. Red banners, colorful placards and posters bearing proletarian slogans fluttered above the vast sea of humanity. Revolutionary songs rang out--"Onward, Comrades, Onward," "Song About the Agrarian Reform" and "We Shall Overcome." Prominent Portuguese singers and musicians performed them for the meeting participants while waiting for the official opening of the rally. The whole square sang along with them. The hoots of passing trains nearby could be heard occasionally. That was how the transport workers greeted in their own way their comrades in struggle who had assembled in Barreiro.

The first to address the rally was E.A. Shevardnadze, head of the CPSU delegation, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. Those present greeted his appearance on the rostrum with warm applause and loud greetings to the CPSU and the Soviet Union.

The Ninth PCP Congress has left no one indifferent, E.A. Shevardnadze said, because it has been a congress of revolutionaries, people who believe in a peaceful, democratic, socialist future for their country, people who are struggling selflessly for that future and for the happiness of their people.

Your congress and today's rally are evidence that the Portuguese revolution is alive! And we are confident that the April revolution which has already done tremendous work such as no Western country has yet succeeded in accomplishing will live on forever in the deeds and struggle of Portugal's working class and your wonderful Communist Party which is worthy of the title of heir to the invincible cause of Marx and Lenin.

The many thousands of people in the audience listened with lively interest to the account by the head of the CPSU delegation of the historic achievements of real socialism in the land of the soviets, the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR and the tireless struggle by the CPSU and the Soviet government to curb the arms race, for disarmament and lasting peace and for cooperation among the peoples.

The Ninth PCP Congress which has just completed its work and this impressive rally in Barreiro, E.A. Shevardnadze went on to say, tell all of us once again just how important the existence and activity of communist parties are for every country's people and for the cause of peace and social progress. No one can take away or erase what the communists have contributed to the life of their countries and the progress of all mankind. [paragraph continues]

Allow us, the CPSU delegation, to congratulate you on the brilliant success of the congress and to express the hope that you will fully and totally implement the decisions which have been adopted. We congratulate all the Portuguese comrades who have been elected to your party's leading organs. In token of our great respect we would particularly like to greet Comrade Alvaro Cunhal who has been reelected to the post of PCP secretary general.

While there are such people as Comrade Cunhal, while there are such parties as the PCP, E.A. Shevardnadze said in conclusion, the cause of peace and progress, the cause of socialism will be really invincible!

A representative of heroic Vietnam and emissaries of Angola and Mozambique which recently won their freedom also addressed the rally and were warmly greeted by the meeting participants.

PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal mounted the rostrum. Just a few years ago, under the fascist regime, he said, people were jailed for the red flag. Nevertheless, the workers of Barreiro would secretly hang red flags from the highest factory chimneys. These red banners which are fluttering freely at our rally here today show what we have achieved since 25 April [1974]. Just a few years ago people were threatened with the fascist torture chamber for one mention of the socialist countries or the liberation movements in the Portuguese colonies. Many of our comrades languished for many years in the Tarrafal death camp for a secret visit to the Soviet Union. But now you have heard a speech from this rostrum by a representative of the glorious CPSU! Today delegates from the socialist countries' communist parties and the national liberation movements of the former Portuguese colonies are here with us among the rally's guests of honor. This is one of the greatest gains of our April revolution.

Portugal's communists are directing their main efforts toward solving national problems. We are patriots and proud of it. But we never forget that our struggle is part of the common struggle of the international working class against a common enemy--imperialism.

The Portuguese communists have always been and remain faithful to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the speaker continued. Despite the external and internal pressure exerted on us, we will always remain reliable friends of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and the peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for peace and social progress. They can always count on our solidarity under any circumstances.

Then, having dwelt on the results of the congress, Cunhal pointed out their great importance for further successful activity by the party. The congress has demonstrated that the PCP operates as a large, cohesive collective. The party's successes and the growth of its influence among the masses are explained primarily by the PCP's characteristic unity and cohesion on the firm base of Marxism-Leninism, by its deep class roots and loyalty to the cause of national and people's interests.

The offensive of reactionaries against the main revolutionary gains and the policy of restoring the positions of the capitalists, landowners and imperialists, as life has shown, not only do not solve, but exacerbate still further all Portugal's national problems. In order to overcome the crisis which the country is experiencing, Cunhal pointed out, it is necessary to create a democratic government and to implement a democratic policy in the interests of the whole people.

The Ninth PCP Congress has reaffirmed the Portuguese communists' readiness to discuss with the socialists and other interested political forces all questions connected with overcoming the crisis.

In Portugal today, Cunhal stressed in conclusion, the growth of the influence and prestige of the PCP accords with the interests of all the people and the interests of the motherland. It is the PCP which today is the vanguard in the struggle against the offensive by capitalist reaction.

The rally took the form of a vivid demonstration of the firm unity and growing strength of the Portuguese Communist Party and their loyalty to the cause of Marx-Engels-Lenin and to proletarian internationalism.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT ACCEPTS GOVERNMENT'S RESIGNATION

LD071730 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon, June 7, TASS--The President of Portugal General Antonio Ramalho Eanes today accepted the resignation of the government headed by Carlos Mota Pinto. The prime minister requested the resignation during his meeting with the president yesterday. A communique circulated today by the chancellory of the head of state stresses that President Eanes had asked the present cabinet to fulfil its functions till the forming of a new government. The president announced his intention to start tomorrow consultations with the major political parties with the aim of overcoming the government crisis.

BONN IS 'YIELDING' TO OPPOSITION 'PRESSURE' ON ARMS ISSUES

LD071427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants dispatch: "Myths and Realities"]

[Text] The clamor raised by the transatlantic energy monopolies over the accident at a nuclear power station in the U.S. state of Pennsylvania has produced an unjustifiably loud echo in the FRG. But in West Germany discussion of the Harrisburg events is underlaid by another public debate--that on nuclear security, and not just in the narrow technical sense, but in the broader political sense.

The FRG does, it is true, have 15 nuclear power stations. But somewhere on the banks of the Rhine thousands of U.S. nuclear warheads lie slumbering in underground concrete vaults. The Pentagon is still putting pressure on the FRG in an attempt to get it to agree to deploy, in addition to the U.S. forward-based facilities already here, medium-range nuclear missile weapons targeted against the Soviet Union.

What is happening? Detente in Europe has acquired an inner dynamic of its own. It abhors stagnation and demands new ideas and new initiatives. Influential circles of the ruling coalition on the Rhine, principally of course of the Social Democratic Party, understand this. In the words of the weekly DER SPIEGEL, they would like to preserve European detente irrespective of how Soviet-U.S. relations develop in the future. This is not surprising, since Europe has a special attitude to detente. It is based on historical experience and stems from the present acute need to consolidate peace and to establish comprehensive cooperation between the continent's peoples. [paragraph continues]

It scarcely needs saying that this thought is a far cry from the plans of the U.S. hawks, for whom the Old World is no more than one of the springboards for their global imperialist strategy.

In short, detente is waiting for new impetuses. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has stressed that political detente has now reached the point when it must be underpinned by concrete steps in the arms limitation sphere. Many politicians recognize that as a result of the new proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev in his Moscow election speech, favorable opportunities for talks in this area are now opening up.

The idea of concluding a nonaggression pact between the members of the all-European conference and the new measures for strengthening mutual trust on the continent proposed by the Soviet Union have produced a deep impression in the FRG. It was announced in Bonn that the government is studying the Soviet proposals "very carefully." The importance of the Soviet-U.S. accord on the limitation of offensive strategic weapons is also understood on the Rhine. In the words of Chancellor Schmidt, it is enormously important for the development of East-West relations.

The atmosphere is undoubtedly conducive to the discussion of the problems of military detente. In the Bundestag and at the headquarters of the parties in the ruling coalition here, there are many who understand the importance of the moment. It is a question of reducing military confrontation in Europe, while preserving the established equilibrium of forces. But belligerent rightwing forces in the FRG, which are acting as the Pentagon's mouthpiece in the present debate, do not want such an equilibrium.

The "hawks'" plans are also becoming clear from the profusion of press statements. Washington is trying to get Bonn to agree to the deployment of Eurostrategic weapons in West Germany so as to ultimately change the global correlation of forces in its favor. As for the West European allies, particularly the FRG, their role in these plans is merely that of launchpad for such weapons with all the possible consequences for the Old World. In order to justify these schemes they continue to fuel the fears of a Soviet threat. They paint a gloomy picture of the West's "weakness" and "defenselessness" in the face of Soviet missile weapons. The term "missile gap", which, it is alleged, must be "plugged" as soon as possible, has even been coined. DIE WELT's resident professional anti-Sovieteer--(Shtrem)--has gone so far as to claim that the peace-loving nature of Soviet policy cannot be believed until the USSR abandons its "offensive [nastupitelnaya] Leninist ideology" and that since such an abandonment is not foreseen the West will respond with "counterarmament." The same newspaper incants: "In its plans NATO cannot renounce neutron weapons." FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE advises the government to demand that Washington speed up "the updating of U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe."

It is significant that lately it is becoming harder to tell the difference between the speeches of opposition speakers who specialize in whipping up military hysteria and some Bonn officials invested with lofty rights and great responsibility. Karl Schnell, state secretary at the Ministry of Defense, recently repeated word for word the NATO military clique's fabrication about the threat of a Soviet attack.

Defense Minister Hans Apel, who just recently publicly complained that alarm was being spread among the public, has himself begun to repeat increasingly often the inventions of those with whom until only yesterday he was engaged in polemics. Now he too has begun talking about a "gap in the West's deterrent potential."

At the recent meeting of NATO country war ministers in Brussels which outlined the course for the further modernization of nuclear weapons deployed in Europe the minister repeated the idea that NATO's military might plays a decisive role in insuring the safety of the alliance. This idea in essence reflects the so-called NATO double strategy, which consists in the attempt to hold talks with the socialist states from a position of building up and improving the West's military might. Apel, it is reported, demanded with the greatest insistence in Brussels that the fictitious Soviet superiority in missiles should be "counterbalanced." (sbalansirovat). Moreover it must be decided before the end of the year who will participate in the plans for the nuclear buildup and in which countries improved American missiles including cruise missiles will be deployed. In a word, Atlantic circles including leading FRG representatives, without waiting for the ratification of the SALT II agreement and the start of SALT II talks, are preparing to take a new step in the nuclear missile arms race, thus seriously complicating future talks. It could be suggested that on the Rhine they are inclined to adopt a decision to open the country's doors to such weapons and are now only preparing FRG public opinion for this politically.

It is not for this reason that figures who have contributed to the process of detente and strengthening trust towards the Eastern neighbors have set about worrying the public with talk of the "offensive and not defensive" character of Warsaw Pact military efforts. The speeches of H.D. Genscher, FRG foreign minister in Muenster in particular lead to such thoughts. He repeated word for word the opposition's thesis that the military efforts of the Warsaw Pact countries are creating a "new security problem" and are forcing NATO to think about new steps to "strengthen and modernize the alliance." Genscher in essence cast doubts on the defensive character of the security measures being taken by the socialist states. Touching upon the Vienna talks the minister ascribed to the Soviet side the desire to maintain the "existing disproportions" and repeated the demands of the Western participants which are aimed precisely at securing for superiority for NATO in armed forces and arms in central Europe. It is Bundeswehr--the largest and strongest NATO army after the American Army--being brought into the process.

Finally it must be pointed out that the Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt too, in his Bremen speech, still spoke of the selfsame imaginary Soviet superiority in medium-range missiles, the "additional" threat to Europe and the absence of "parity in the Eurostrategic sphere."

Observers feel that official Bonn is departing from its former position, according to which arms control must take priority over an arms buildup. It is increasingly yielding to pressure from the rightwing bloc of the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union, which is demanding that they arm first and only then start thinking about talks. The opposition is pushing the government on to a thorny path and all the indications are that they are having a measure of success.

...Numerous commissions of experts are studying the standard of security at the FRG's nuclear power stations. Provisional information indicates that the West German public is not threatened by anything like the United States' Harrisburg. But another far more tangible and serious danger remains. It is the danger to the country of plans to turn the FRG into Europe's nuclear dump and a launchpad for new nuclear missile weapons.

FRG'S EXPULSION OF SOVIET JOURNALISTS PROTESTED

LD072144 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

["Protest Against Act of Arbitrariness"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bonn, June 7, TASS--The Association of the Foreign Press made a protest against the decision of the West German authorities to expel two Soviet journalists from the FRG. "The charge against the two journalists in connection with a road accident is no ground for such an extreme measure, says a statement of the Association of the Foreign Press. The Association of the Foreign Press in the FRG regards such an action as a manifestation of the trend toward hampering the work of foreign correspondents in the FRG. Expressing the interests of foreign correspondents, the Association of the Foreign Press rejects any restrictions on the activity of journalists. Therefore, the link unofficially established by the Federal Government with measures of this kind in other countries cannot be regarded by the Association of the Foreign Press as a justification for the expulsion of the two colleagues.

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

LD080112 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 7, TASS--The new ambassador of the French Republic in the USSR Henri Froment-Meurice today presented his credentials to the first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov.

When presenting his credentials, the ambassador observed the decisive role played by Franco-Soviet summits in the attainment of new and considerable progress in French-Soviet relations. Thanks to diverse and broad Franco-Soviet cooperation, the ambassador noted, it is acquiring a special and irreplaceable character, promoting deeper friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Welcoming the ambassador, Vasiliy Kuznetsov said the recent Moscow talks by Leonid Brezhnev and Valeriy Giscard d'Estaing opened a new important stage for Soviet-French cooperation, and reflected the increasing degree of trust and understanding between the two countries and peoples.

The programme for developing cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in favour of detente and peace, signed in Moscow, opens broad horizons of fruitful interaction for the sake of a peaceful future of the peoples of the two countries and all mankind.

After the presentation and exchange of speeches, Vasiliy Kuznetsov and Henri Froment-Meurice had a friendly talk, in which they were joined by USSR Deputy-Foreign Minister Anatoliy Kovalev.

CIVIL AVIATION MINISTER BUGAYEV LEAVES FOR TALKS IN PARIS

LD072220 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 7, TASS-- A delegation headed by USSR Minister of Civil Aviation Boris Bugayev today left here for Paris at the invitation of the French Minister of Transport Le Theule to conduct talks on the development of cooperation in the field of civil aviation between the USSR and France, and also to take part in the aviation salon [as received] at Le Bourget.

KUWAITI FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON USSR'S MIDEAST VIEW

LD071529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Special correspondent R. Moseyev report under the rubric "Around the World": "Kuwait's Hot Summer"]

[Excerpt] On the subject of Kuwait's oil affairs, once cannot fail to note the firm antimonopoly position which that country occupies within OPEC, of which it is a founder-member. Kuwait's consistent steps on oil questions and its active participation in the Arab peoples' movement for a just settlement of the Near East problem arouse, by all appearances, dissatisfaction in imperialist circles. As the local press has rightly noted, some people in the West have not given up their fixed idea of splitting off Kuwait and other Arabian Peninsula countries from the Arab states' common front and involving them in the "process of a Camp David-style settlement." It is these countries which, since the fall of the shah's regime and the creation of the Republic in Iran, have become the object of special attention in Washington's behind-the-scenes activity. Kuwaiti political circles greeted with deep concern, for instance, the Washington POST report on the U.S. Defense Department's preparation of a plan for expanding the U.S. "military presence" in the Near East. Imperialist forces are trying to foist their will on the Arab countries and take control of their oil, and are whipping up tension. The imperialist onslaught was stepped up particularly noticeably when, as the KUWAIT TIMES wrote recently, in the light of the Baghdad resolutions the Kuwaiti Government spoke of diplomatic and other relations with Cairo and ceased giving it financial aid.

Our actions, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah said in a talk with IZVESTIYA's correspondent, are based on resolute condemnation of the anti-Arab Camp David deal and the desire to secure a really just peace in the Near East. As-Sadat's capitulation seriously complicated the already explosive situation in this region. A step has been taken toward war, and not toward peace, as the participants in that deal try to assert. Its initiators seek to delay the resolution of the Palestinian problem--the main question of the Near East settlement--and we resolutely reject this road.

Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah gave a high assessment of the principled stance of the Soviet Union, which consistently takes the side of the Arabs' just cause. Kuwait, for its part, he said, will strive in every way to develop all-round relations with the USSR, whose peace-loving policy plays an important positive role in achieving peace in the Near East.

Questions of friendly Soviet-Kuwaiti relations occupied a considerable place in discussions with various people. Our Kuwaiti interlocutors unanimously noted that these relations are developing on the principles of mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. These relations are based, they said, on the identity or proximity of the two states' positions on many topical problems of international policy.

Time has confirmed the mutually advantageous nature of the relations which have become established, particularly in the sphere of trade. The work of our doctors and other specialists working here at the Kuwaiti Government's request enjoys great respect.

'DEEPENING DEMOCRACY' ACTUALLY INFRINGEMENT OF RIGHTS IN EGYPT

LD072234 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1020 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Cairo--TASS correspondent Konstantin Dudarev reports:

More than 10 million Egyptians, a quarter of the population, went to the voting booths today to elect new members of the supreme legislative organ, the People's Assembly.

The elections are being held ahead of time in connection with President as-Sadat's decision to dissolve the country's previous parliament, which, in the opinion of observers, although more than 80 percent were members of As-Sadat's National Democratic Party, criticized too openly and sharply the domestic and foreign policies of the present Egyptian leadership.

The electors have to choose 382 deputies. The ruling National Democratic Party, headed by the president, has put up 362 candidates, deliberately leaving 20 seats for representatives of the "tame opposition" in the form of the Socialist Labor Party. This party was created on the initiative and with the direct participation of As-Sadat to take the place of the "wild opposition" in the form of the National Progressive (Left) Party and the independent deputies in parliament. Since the creation of this "decorative" opposition, the Egyptian authorities have begun their campaign to liquidate all the other opposition groups.

The National Progressive (Left) Party, which unites in its ranks the democratic and patriotic forces of Egypt, who sharply criticized both the domestic and foreign policies of the present Egyptian leadership and defend the vital interests of the working masses, has put 39 candidates forward.

As the entire progress of the electoral campaign shows, the authorities have been resorting to all devices, including open blackmail and repression, to prevent the election of candidates from the National Progressive Party and a number of former independent deputies forming a bloc with it to the People's Assembly. Leftwing candidates have been subjected to arrest and searches, and all kinds of insinuations have been leveled against them. Open pressure has also been exerted on the voters supporting them, whom candidates from the ruling party have been threatening with the fact that they "will not be feeling well" after the elections....

The campaign of slander aimed by the authorities against the party is an attempt to prevent the creation of a national front party and the election of its representatives to the highest legislative organ.

Legislative measures have also been adopted against the opposition parties. From now on, only those parties which have no fewer than 10 deputies in parliament will be allowed to publish their own publications. This can only be done in the existing conditions only by the National Democratic Party and the Socialist Labor Party.

Some organs of the Egyptian leftwing press and publications have brought to light instances of gross falsification and pressure and bribery of voters, which took place during the preelection campaign. In such conditions there are few who doubt that the candidates from the ruling party will be guaranteed "full success" as before.

On the whole, the present elections, being conducted under the slogan of "deepening democracy," will be a new step on the path towards infringement of democratic rights and freedoms, toward further repression of progressive and patriotic forces in the country.

ISRAELI PARTY DECLARES INTENTION TO RETAIN ARAB LANDS

LD072148 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] New York, June 7, TASS--Israel intends to secure for ever the captured Arab lands on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. It follows from reports from Tel Aviv that at the national congress of the Herut Party, that ended there on Wednesday and whose chairman is the present Prime Minister Menahem Begin, representatives of the ruling grouping openly stated that Tel Aviv will never return the seized lands on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, and regards these lands as "a component part of Israel".

The Herut Party belongs to the Likud bloc of ruling rightwing parties and the documents of its congress shape the political course of the Begin cabinet. The congress studied and approved a number of resolutions providing factually for the full annexation of the occupied West Bank of the River Jordan and Gaza Strip, and their settlement with Israelis.

One resolution, for instance, proclaims the "right" of Israelis to settle "wherever they want on the land of Israel", meaning by this the captured lands of the Arab people of Palestine. Another resolution contains Tel Aviv's obligation to "reiterate its sovereignty" over the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip after the expiration of the five-year period of the so called "administrative autonomy" for the Arab people of Palestine, provided for by the Isaeli-Egyptian separate deal.

At the same time, the congress of the Herut Party expressed its [few words indistinct] for As-Sadat's capitulatory position at the talks with Israel.

It follows from speeches at the congress that with the approach of direct talks between Israel and Egypt on the terms of the so-called "administrative autonomy" for Arab Palestinians, Tel Aviv is taking an increasingly belligerent and uncompromising position in the question of occupied Arab lands. Proceeding from the Camp David deal that legalised Israel's policy of annexation in the Middle East, the Israeli leaders are now openly dictating their terms to Cairo, demanding from it total surrender in all the remaining questions to which As-Sadat is still clinging.

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX DELEGATION LEAVES MOSCOW FOR JERUSALEM

LD071856 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 7, TASS--A group of clergymen and believers of the Russian Orthodox Church set out on the traditional pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The pilgrims, headed by Bishop Iov of Zaraysk, left Moscow by air today.

In a TASS interview the bishop said: "This is not for the first time that our pilgrims are leaving for sites close to the heart of every Christian. Usually such pilgrimages are timed for big holidays. This time, they coincide with Whitsunday.

Bishop Iov said that he would be accompanied, specifically, by the superior of the ancient Pochaevskaya Lavra Monastery, Archimandrite Iakov, and also clergy and laymen from the Moscow, Kiev, Leningrad and Kursk eparchies.

"During our stay in the Holy Land we will have contacts with representatives of the Jerusalem Orthodox Church and other Christian churches in Jerusalem. It is with great spiritual joy that we look forward to our stay at the historical sites, since this is the first pilgrimage for everyone of us," the bishop said.

SYRIAN PEOPLE'S COUNCIL DELEGATION VISITS LENINGRAD

LD080836 Moscow TASS in English 0656 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, June 6, TASS--The official visit to the Soviet Union of the delegation of the People's Council of the Arab Republic of Syria is an important step towards the further strengthening of Syrian-Soviet relations. This is how this trip is assessed by Ghazi Hadra, head of the delegation. In an interview to a TASS correspondent he stressed today that the visit undertaken at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR "will help to strengthen cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union, which remain good and loyal friends."

Ghazi Hadra said at Pulkovo airport that the guests, who arrived from Moscow today afternoon, were accorded a hearty welcome by the Leningraders. The Syrian MP's were welcomed by Vice-Mayor of Leningrad Ivan Nosikov, deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

The delegation of the People's Council of the Arab Republic of Syria visited on the same day memorable places linked with the city's heroic history. At Piskarevskoe Memorial Cemetery, where buried are more than half a million Leningraders, who perished in the Second World War while defending the city from the fascist invaders, the representatives of the Arab Republic of Syria laid a wreath of crimson carnations at the common grave.

The guests also laid flowers to the monument of Leningrad's heroic defenders in Victory Square. This magnificent monument, built on the people's donations, reflects the immortal heroism of civilians and Soviet armymen who defended the city in hard battles with the enemy.

Ghazi Hadra wrote in the book of visitors of honour that the Leningrad memorial reflected reservedly the great feat performed by the Soviet people in the struggle against fascism.

End of Leningrad Visit

LD072140 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, June 7, TASS--A commemorative medal of Leningrad was presented today to Ghazi Hadra, the head of a delegation of the People's Council of Syria, now on an official visit in the Soviet Union. The ceremony was held in the city Soviet when the delegation of Syrian parliamentarians was received by Leningrad's Deputy Mayor Ivan Nosikov.

During the conversation they touched upon a wide range of questions. Ghazi Hadra said that in the present situation in the Middle East, Syria's foreign policy strategy proceeds from the common strategy of Arab countries that declare against imperialism and Zionism. "The betrayal by Egyptian President as-Sadat has led to the deepening of the crisis in the area, but we believe that the cause of the Arab nation will triumph," said the guest.

The head of the delegation said that the Soviet Union's assistance to Syria and other countries of the Arab world is important and effective.

"We make use of this assistance to achieve our main aim, to strengthen unity of Arabs and settle the Middle East conflict with taking into consideration the national interests of the Palestinian people", he said.

The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic stressed that Syria shares the Soviet Union's efforts in the struggle for peace. The Syrian people [few words indistinct] in the Middle East that can be (?achieved) only under the conditions of complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab lands and formation of an independent Palestinian state.

[passage indistinct] The Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet gave a luncheon in honor of the delegation. Ivan Nosikov and Ghazi Hadra exchanged friendly toasts.

The guests concluded the two-day program of the stay in Leningrad with a visit to Petrodvorets, the ensemble of palace and park on the coast of the Gulf of Finland. On the same day the Syrian delegation left for Alma Ata, the capital of the Kazakh Soviet Republic.

BREZHNEV, NUMAYRI EXCHANGE MESSAGES ON SUDAN'S NATIONAL DAY

LD072126 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 7, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev sent a message to President of the Democratic Republic of Sudan Ja'far Muhammad Numayri. In his message, Leonid Brezhnev conveyed congratulations and best wishes to the friendly people of the Sudan on the occasion of the national day, the tenth anniversary of the May revolution.

In the reply message Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, on behalf of the people and Government of Sudan expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and wished further progress and flourishing to the Soviet people.

SOVIET PEOPLE WANT GOOD RELATIONS WITH SUDAN

LD072340 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 2030 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Aleksandr Krasnov commentary]

[Excerpts] The development of Soviet relations with the Sudan, like the state of relations with the other Arab states, are determined by the objective identity of their interests in the basic questions of our age, foremost being the question of achieving a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

The facts over the many years of struggle by the Arab peoples confirm that the Soviet Union has always stood by their side in the most difficult and dangerous moments of their history. Furthermore these facts also confirm that any attempts to weaken relations with the Arab states and to undermine Soviet-Arab relations result in the end in something which would be contrary to the interests of the Arab peoples and weaken their positions in the struggle against imperialism and for the elimination of the effects of Israeli aggression, a matter which could only benefit imperialism. This is corroborated by the feverish anti-Soviet campaign which imperialism is trying to foster in some African and Arab countries. The Soviet people have been and still are calling for friendship with the Sudanese people. They will do everything possible to develop good Soviet-Sudanese relations. It must be pointed out, however, that cooperation is a two-way street and its development requires efforts by both sides. This no doubt would be in accord with the interests of the two countries and their peoples.

IRANIAN ENVOY MAKES 5-DAY VISIT TO AZERBAIJAN

LD061539 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 29 May 79 p 1 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Islamic Republic of Iran's Ambassador Stays in Baku"]

[Text] Mohammad Mokri, Iranian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, has spent 5 days in Baku.

Mohammad Mokri was received by K. A. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During a conversation Comrade Khalilov acquainted the ambassador with the achievements of the republic in all economic, scientific and cultural spheres, talked about the structure and activity of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet and answered a number of questions.

Expressing gratitude for the warm reception in Baku, Mohammad Mokri congratulated the Azerbaijan people on their successes.

The ambassador called on the Azerbaijan SSR Foreign Minister T.A. Tairova.

M. Mokri visited the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences where he talked with its President G.B. Abdullayev and the republic's scientists.

At the Azerbaijan Society of Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries M. Mokri met with cultural figures and representatives of the republic's public. He also visited the republic's urological hospital and attended a concert at the Azerbaijan M. Magomayev state philharmonic.

The Iranian ambassador to the USSR spoke on Azerbaijan television.

SOVIET-LIBYAN FRIENDSHIP FESTIVAL OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD070926 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 7, TASS--A Soviet-Libyan friendship ten-day festival opened yesterday with a meeting in Moscow attended by a delegation from the Arab Libyan-Soviet Friendship Society, led by its Vice President Jum'ah al-Fazzani. The Lebanese [as received] Ambassador in Moscow Zuwali Suwaydan also attended.

Opening the meeting the first deputy chairman of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies Yevgeniy Ivanov said the holding of the week is testimony to the desire of the Soviet public and the USSR-Libya Friendship Society to familiarize themselves in depth with the history of the heroic national-liberation and revolutionary movement in Libya.

The deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Vladimir Mordvinov noted in his speech that the Middle East situation remains tense. Soviet people, he stressed, strongly condemn the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty, and As-Sadat's negotiations with the aggressor about the fate of the Palestine people without the latter's participation.

The meeting was addressed by Jum'ah al-Fazzani, who thanked the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for vigorous support to the Libyan people's struggle. Ambassador Zuwali Suwaydan also expressed appreciation to Soviet people for supporting the people of Libya and of other Arab countries in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. He spoke highly of the activities of the USSR-Libya and the Libya-USSR societies in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

MOSCOW WRITERS ORGANIZATION WARNED OF ALIEN IDEOLOGIES

Grishin Speech

LD070847 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 79 pp 1-3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Honorable Duty, High Calling: Meeting of the Moscow Writers Organization Party Group"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the Moscow Writers Organization party group was held yesterday in the A.A. Fadeyev Central House of Litterateurs. It was devoted to the tasks of the capital's communist writers in the light of the speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at his meeting with the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug and at the First USSR Supreme Soviet session, 10th Convocation.

The report was delivered at the meeting by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom.

The recent elections and the first session of the newly elected USSR Supreme Soviet, V.V. Grishin said, convincingly demonstrated the unshakable unity of the party and the people and the Soviet people's unanimous support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and for the practical activities of its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, outstanding statesman and politician and ardent fighter for peace and people's happiness. The May Day festivities and the demonstration by many thousands of Moscow working people, which took place with tremendous enthusiasm, were a graphic manifestation of this.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's brilliant, profound speeches at the meeting with voters and at the Supreme Soviet session are of great signficiance. They made a comprehensive analysis of our country's development and the current international situation, raised major questions of state and economic building and set specific tasks in restructuring planning and management methods, increasing social production efficiency and work quality, strengthening organization and discipline and enhancing the responsibility of cadres and all working people for the assigned task. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has repeatedly emphasized, the solution to these problems is inseparably linked with the further improvement of ideological and political education work--to which the just published CPSU Central Committee resolution is devoted.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" provides specific measures to increase its effectiveness and eliminate existing shortcomings. Its significance lies in insuring a high scientific standard of propaganda and agitation, strengthening ties with life and with the resolution of political and economic tasks and developing their offensive nature.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee resolution, the city party organization is still faced with doing a great deal to increase the effectiveness of educational measures. It is necessary to continue improving the work of all links of political and economic studies, to enhance the responsibility of communists for mastering Marxist-Leninist theory, to improve the training of propaganda cadres, to strengthen educational work at places of residence and to struggle against formalism in education.

Implacability toward bourgeois ideology and morality should be fostered more actively in working people, particularly young people, and the ability to recognize the falsity and danger of imperialist propaganda should be cultivated. Devotion to the party's ideas and a high level of political awareness are characteristic of the absolute majority of Muscovites. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, we have people whose way of life does not accord with the demands of communist morality.

The gorkom and raykoms systematically implement measures aimed at stepping up the struggle against alien views and morals and at further strengthening socialist legality and law and order. However, far from all the existing possibilities are being utilized. There is still no situation where every manifestation of political indifference or of scornful attitudes toward labor and one's civic duty meets with condemnation or where an atmosphere of implacability toward violations of public order, embezzlement of public property, absenteeism, drunkenness and laxity exists in every labor collective. One of the ways to resolve these tasks is to enhance the role of the labor collective.

Mass political work, lecture propaganda, visual agitation, the press, radio and television are important means of shaping people's world outlook. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" provides a number of specific measures to increase their effectiveness. By implementing these measures the city party organization will seek to insure that the activities of the mass news media more fully meet the demands made by the party.

The further strengthening of the patriotic and international education of Muscovites, V.V. Grishin continued, is of great significance. Rayon party organizations and labor collectives maintain businesslike and creative links with all our country's republics and many of its cities and with the capitals of the fraternal socialist countries. The Moscow organizations of the Writers Union and other creative unions do great work in this direction. Active use must continue to be made of all possibilities for educating Muscovites in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and internationalism.

This is acquiring special topicality in connection with the approaching 22d Olympic games in Moscow, which will be an important event in international life. The Olympiad must serve the cause of strengthening the peoples' friendship and intensifying the struggle for peace and against the threat of war. It is necessary to insure that in relations with foreigners the capital's residents display cordiality and hospitality, demonstrate the advantages of the Soviet way of life and the achievements of our society and at the same time rebuff propaganda of ideas and principles alien to us and attacks on our country and on the ideas of socialism and communism.

A great role in shaping the world outlook of the Soviet person, his moral convictions and spiritual culture belongs to literature and art.

While on the whole evaluating positively what the capital's litterateurs have created recently, it has to be pointed out that there are few books among those that have been published which could be called outstanding or which would constitute a new step in the development of Soviet literature. At the same time, the number of artistically mediocre and ideologically weak works remains considerable.

Certain writers do not delve deeply enough into the essence of the phenomena being portrayed or seek to detect modern features in the characters, life and labor of Soviet people. Particularly noticeable is the lack of vivid images of modern heroes who would embody most fully the spirit of our complex and heroic times and who could serve as an example to young people. The life of the working class and the social processes caused by the scientific and technical revolution are poorly reflected in literature. The theme of the class struggle and the exposure of bourgeois and revisionist ideology and of manifestations of views and morals alien to us is almost absent.

The editorial boards of artistic literature journals are called upon to promote more actively the appearance of highly artistic works devoted to urgent problems of the country's social and economic development and to the main directions of the party's activities. Their party organizations must increase their influence on the creative production process and on enhancing the demands on the ideological and artisitic standard of the works being published.

Critics are faced with great tasks. Moscow critics and literary experts have done a great deal to implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Literary and Art Criticism." However, the Secretariat and Party Committee are still not doing enough work with the Association of Critics and Literary Experts. Proper attention is not devoted to organizing debates, meetings and discussions of new literary works or other measures being carried out in this asscciation. Not everything is being done to direct the attention of critics toward elaborating the most important questions in the development of Soviet literature or to come out actively against instances of ideological and artistic spoilage in literature. Manifestations of unscrupulousness, of group and friends' interests and of the popularization of works with a dubious ideological thrust to not always receive proper evaluation. The leadership and party organization of the Moscow Writers Organization must work in earnest on all this and secure the elimination of shortcomings, the further enhancement of the militancy of criticism and the strengthening of party influence on the creative process.

Considerable potential exists for galvanizing the activities of other creative associations and commissions of the Moscow Writers Organization.

Concern for the education of young writers is one of the important tasks of the Moscow organization of the writers union and its communists. Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Work With Creative Youth," the Moscow Writers Organization has accumulated definite experience of this work. The creativity of young litterateurs and questions of their education are discussed regularly. They are assembled for conferences, and youth studios operate. Creative associations and primary party organizations have begun devoting more attention to work with youth. All this is yielding positive results. However, shortcomings still exist here too.

When admitting members to the writers union proper exactingness and principle are not always displayed in assessing the creative maturity and the ideological stance of young litterateurs, and chance people sometimes find their way into its ranks. Those admitted to the union frequently remain outside the field of vision of the leadership, the party organization and public organizations and are left to themselves. It is necessary to strengthen work with young litterateurs, and to devote more attention to raising their ideological and political standards, and their professional growth. It is also necessary to foster responsibility for their creativity, to involve youth more widely in social activities and in participation in the writers organization's elected organs, and to extend individual work with them. It is also valid to raise the question of responsibility for the activities of young people on the part of those writers who recommended their admission to the union.

For the purposes of successfully resolving the responsible tasks facing literary figures it is necessary to further improve the party organization's educational work on the basis of a comprehensive approach and, naturally, with regard to the specific nature of literary work. The writer creates individually, but the work he has created is a phenomenon of a public order. It is read by many thousands and even millions or people and has a certain effect on them. The force of this effect is made up of many factors, which include knowledge, life experience, the writer's talent and professional skill. But the most important, determining factors are the author's world outlook, ideological position and his involvement in communist building. [paragraph continues]

This is why it is so important for literary and art figures to master Marxist-Leninist theory and to study urgent problems of domestic and foreign policy in depth.

The whole system of the education of creative workers must serve the purpose of their ideological training and of enhancing civic and public activity and the desire to augment one's contribution to the party's cause. What is needed to achieve this is persistent, purposeful, systematic work and the skillful combination of mass forms with the individual approach and of methods tested in practice with new methods. I would particularly like to emphasize the importance of individual work, which is still carried out poorly and unsystematically and, therefore, does not yield the necessary results.

The constant enhancement of the effectiveness of ideological education is assuming special importance in the modern situation characterized by the sharp intensification of the ideological struggle. Socialism's opponents are seeking by all means to undermine the moral and political unity of Soviet society. Large funds are allocated for this. All the forces of reaction--from imperialists and their Chinese accomplices to revisionists and Zionists--are combining and coordinating their efforts under the flag of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. A giant propaganda machine has been created, and extensive use is being made of all the means of ideological influence, which are becoming increasingly insidious and refined.

Considerable efforts are being aimed at splitting our intelligentsia, alienating part of it from the people and the party, discrediting the very title of Soviet artist and belittling the achievements of Soviet literature. One of the chief aims of the ideological sabotage is the desire to smear the fundamental principles of the art of socialist realism--party-mindedness and popular spirit--and to contrast them with bourgeois individualism, political indifference and lack of ideals. Considerable efforts are being made to bring to life the poisoned seeds of nationalism.

The numerous services of our ideological opponents are acting purposefully and slyly, utilizing the peculiarities of the psychology and internal relationships of the artistic intelligentsia for their own purposes. As a rule, people who are insufficiently mature ideologically, who are morally unstable and prone to self-advertisement and who seek to "proclaim themselves" by any means are selected as targets for carefully calculated indoctrination. They gamble primarily on all kinds of aggrieved and malcontent people, nationalists and other renegades, ones who are prepared to renounce their motherland and their people and to slander everything dear to every Soviet person in order to merit praise and reward from enemies. Such people arouse the universal contempt of the Soviet people.

However, such treachery does not always serve as a lesson. There are examples where individual creative workers who naively maintain that their creative work has aroused the interest in them also fall into the nets arrayed by our ideological opponents. Bourgeois propaganda is not stinting of praise for litterateurs whose works are in keeping with its tastes. Diverse forms of bribery are used against those who display lack of principle and political indifference, and then such people are drawn into anti-Soviet measures.

It is a characteristic natural law that, however talented and original a Soviet writer might be, he will never be publicized and praised abroad if he adheres to firm ideological positions.

The logic of the class struggle is such that indifference to politics, inconsistency and shakiness of ideological positions on the part of individual creative workers, are frequently utilized by our opponents for their own purposes.

The party has repeatedly pointed out that there is not room for neutrality in the ideological struggle and that there can be no compromises. This must be remembered by writers and, particularly, by communists who are in the frontline of the struggle against bourgeois and revisionist ideology.

The international ties of our literary and art figures, including Moscow litterateurs, are constantly being extended and reactivated. And this is a positive phenomenon contributing to the further realization of the Soviet peace program. However, our international ties and contracts, particularly among cultural workers, must not be linked with any ideological concessions. These ties should be utilized to propagandize the Soviet people's achievements in building communism and to expose the intrigues of the enemies of peace and international cooperation, anti-Soviets and anticommunists.

The writers' party organization is faced with crucial tasks. To resolve them successfully it is necessary to improve constantly the forms and methods of party organizational work and to foster in communists and all litterateurs a feeling of high responsibility for their labor and for the ideological thrust and quality of the works being created.

It is known that literature holds a special place in artistic creativity and is the basis of a number of other arts. The successes and shortcomings of theaters are largely linked with the plays written for them by playwrights. In just the same way the achievements of our cinema and of artistic television programs depend on the work of the scriptwriters. Therefore, when emphasizing the leading role of literature, it is necessary to recall once again the responsibility entrusted to the writers.

Now a few words about other spheres of artistic creativity.

The leadership and party organizations of the movies studios have still not insured the high ideological and artistic standard of all their output and do little to involve well-known masters of the cinema in work on the most significant movies on topical subjects. The movie studios' artistic councils do poor work. Their sessions rarely make use of criticism and self-criticism when discussing scripts and movies. There are shortcomings in work with creative cadres. The party stratum is small in certain important and crucial sectors.

Work with young cinema cadres has improved somewhat. The "Debyut" special creative association has been set up at the Mosfilm movie studio. Definite positive experience in this matter has also been accumulated by other Moscow movie studios. However, there are still many unresolved problems and shortcomings here. Many movies by young cinematographers lack profound interpretation of life's phenomena, an active author's position and a party-minded approach to what is being portrayed. As an examination of the question by the Moscow Gorkom Bureau showed, there are serious omissions in the work of the All-Union State Cinematography Institute.

The party organizations of Moscow's cinematographic establishments and organizations should display greater persistence in eliminating existing shortcomings and in strengthening party influence on the creative production process.

In the cinema, as in the work of theaters, there is a shortage of good scripts and dramatic works--which depends on writers and their active work regarding modern demands.

The party committee and party bureaus must show more concern for the growth of the party's ranks and improve the Marxist-Leninist education of arists--communists and non-party people. Educational work with young artists demands constant attention on the part of the party organization.

The Moscow Composers' Party Organization is faced with resolving similar questions.

Great tasks confront radio and television, which are the greatest means of mass cultural and educational influence on people. Radio and television workers have done and are doing a great deal to improve broadcasts and to raise their ideological and artistic standards. But a lot of work still has to be done to insure that the work of radio and television meets the party's demands and the Soviet people's needs. Our litterateurs are called upon to help in this by creating good works for radio and television programs.

As the resolution of the 23d city party conference emphasizes, every primary organization must fully exercise the functions of the collective's political leader and direct communists and all working people to resolve the immediate tasks.

The success of the matter largely depends on the activity, discipline and resonsibility of communists and on the correct distribution of their forces. An atmosphere of high exactingness and strictness, criticism and self-criticism, principle and implacability toward instances of violations of the CPSU rules must be created in all party organizations.

Party organizations are called upon to seek to insure that every party member in all his deeds and actions, inside and outside the collective, sets an example of high labor and social activity, ideological conviction, discipline and organization.

It is necessary to further improve party leadership of trade union and Komsomol organizations and people's control organs, to develop their initiative in resolving economic and political tasks and to increas exactingness toward the communists working in them. All this has a direct bearing on the party organization of Moscow's writers.

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that the party organization and communists of the Moscow Organization of the Writers Union will make the necessary efforts to increase the contribution of literary figures to successfully implementing our party's plans and resolving the tasks advanced in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches and in the CPSU Central Committee resolution on further improving ideological work and will make a worthy contribution to fulfilling the plans of communist creation.

Kuznetsov on METROPOL

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 May 79 pp 1,2 WA

[Report on speech by F.F. Kuznetsov, first secretary of Moscow branch of USSR Writers Union, at 7 May session of Moscow Writers Organization Party Group: "Together with the Party, Together with the People"]

[Excerpt] The discussion was opened by F.F. Kuznetsov, first secretary of the administration of the Moscow Writers Organization. The communists of the Moscow Writers Organization, he said, understand the full measure of responsibility they bear because the problems of world outlook, ideals and level of social-political thinking have always come first for the creative intelligentsia. Only strong ties with life, work and the Soviet people's struggle for communism, policy and ideology, party spirit and the national character of creative work impart to them real strength, depth of thought and correctness of activity.

F.F. Kuznetsov commented that the CPSU Central Committee Resolution of further improvement of work in ideology and political education will be of the greatest importance to the ideological and artistic quality of our output, since it expresses the all-important requirement of enhancing the quality and effectiveness of all ideological work.

Do not the following words of the decree have a direct bearing upon writers: "The main consideration is that the quality of this work by no means always meets the revived educational and cultural standards and demands of the Soviet people, and it underrates the dynamic quality of the socioeconomic processes and intellectual life of contemporary Soviet society"?

In speaking of the fact that alongside talented and significant works a great deal of ideological and aesthetic trash and dull mediocrities are still being published, and that our literature by no means always keeps pace with the evolution of contemporary activity, F. F. Kuznetsov also remarked that a healthy reliable ideologically constructive atmosphere has been created thanks primarily to the efforts of the communist writers and the aid and leadership of the party organs in the Moscow Writers Organization. This atmosphere expresses the spirit of our times, the spirit of the 24th and 25th party congresses, and the Leninist approach to life and work that has been confirmed in our nation in recent years thanks to the Party Central Committee and its general secretary, the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the outstanding statesman and public and political figure of our era, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Moscow's writers wholeheartedly approve the award of the Lenin Prize to L. I. Brezhnev for the books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," and "Virgin Lands" and for his active contribution to world peace.

F. F. Kuznetsov went on to describe the present ideological and creative atmosphere in the Moscow Writers Organization as primarily one of consolidation of all creative forces on the principle of party and national spirit, an atmosphere of ideological, political and social maturity, an atmosphere of sensitivity and attention to the individual as well as constant and consistent concern for him, and at the same time one of high standards and striving for literary merit. The problems of world outlook, ideals and level of socio-political thinking have always come first for our creative intelligentsia.

Any attempts to divorce the artists' words from the basic humanistic traditions of Soviet Russian literature inevitably result in failure and embarrassment. This was true of the organizers of the METROPOL anthology, who tried under the pretext of "concern" about Soviet literature to get us to publish works that were not only antiartistic but also ideologically unsound--otherwise to provoke regular complaints of the bourgeois mass information media about the fancied absence of "freedom of speech" in the USSR. This anthology, which abounded in literary bad taste and weakness, dullness and banality, was unanimously condemned by our leading writers and critics, who correctly evaluated this collection as pornography of the spirit (a detailed report of this discussion was published in the newspaper MOSKOVSKIY LITERATOR for 23 February 1979). It is obvious to everyone today that Western propaganda, having begun to publicize these newly arrived creators of the "new word" in literature, was in an embarrassing position. Now some of the authors of the anthology are finding this position uncomfortable. And why not! This discomfort is natural and perhaps it will make them think about something and understand a little!

Today the party requires of us a marked imporvement in all ideological work and political indoctrination among writers as well as improved ideological indoctrination of readers through the literary media. The party is sparing no efforts on behalf of constant, attentive aid to the readers and the whole creative intelligentsia. Actually we have been granted all but one thing, namely the right to write badly.

SOVIET MUSLIM SPEAKS ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN USSR

LD071412 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

["Muslims in the USSR"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 7, TASS--The Muslim communities, just like the other religious denominations--Christian, Buddhist or Judaic--enjoy equal rights with all. The believers have their own mosques and priests to perform all the necessary religious services, writes Mufti Ziyauddin Babakhanov, one of the most prominent Muslim leaders, in the Soviet English-language newspaper MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION.

Many visitors from abroad and, in particular, journalists from Islamic periodicals, whom we expect this summer in Tashkent for the 10th anniversary of our magazine MUSLIMS OF THE SOVIET EAST, will have a chance to learn about freedom of religion in the USSR.

We are of the opinion that the Islamic symposium, scheduled for this autumn in Dushanbe, the capital of Soviet Tadzhikistan, will be of great interest. Its subject is the "the contributions by Muslims of Central Asia, the Volga Region, Transcaucasia and Northern Caucasus to the development of Islamic thought, peace and social progress". The Muslim organizations of the USSR have maintained friendly relations with their counterparts in various countries for a very long time, on the basis of the teachings of the sacred Koran, the participants of the meeting that took place on May 10-11 called upon all Muslims abroad to work to make this, the 15th century of Hegira, a century of peace.

The meeting discussed the more up-to-date problems of modern international life. The statement it adopted resolutely condemned the separate treaty between Israel and Egypt, which has aggravated the Middle East situation even more by legalizing the presence of the Israeli invaders on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the places where the sacrad Al-Aqsa mosque is. We are unanimously for an all-embracing settlement of the Middle East conflict, including the liberation of all Arab lands seized by Israel in 1967, the return of the Arab people of Palestine to their ancient native land, and the granting to them of a realistic opportunity to set up a sovereign state.

The historic mission entrusted to us by the almighty Allah obligates us to work even more zealously in the name of progress and peace.

YEREVAN HOSTS CONFERENCE OF SOVIET ARAB EXPERTS

LD070929 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 18 May 79 p 2 LD

[ARMENPRESS report: "Arabists' Conference in Yerevan"]

[Text] Scientists from major centers for Arab studies--Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent, Baku, Tbilisi and other cities--are participating in an all-union conference in Yerevan which is discussing the problem of "the characteristic features of the Arab countries' sociopolitical development in the fifties through the seventies".

Opening the conference, Acad G. Garibozhanyan of the republic Academy of Sciences' History and Economics Department, expressed the confidence that the Yerevan forum of Arabists will contribute to deeper and broader coverage of questions of history and sociopolitical movements in the Arab countries and other problems.

Candidate of Geographical Sciences R. Andreasyan, chief of a sector of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Institute of Oriental Studies, delivered a report on the socioeconomic shifts which have taken place in the Arab oil-exporting countries in the last few years.

The report by Doctor of Historical Sciences G. Mirskiy, staffer of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of World Economics and International Relations, said that today a number of countries in the Arab world have proclaimed the building of socialism as their aim.

Prof N. Oganesyan, chief of a department of the Armenian Academy of Sciences' Institute of Oriental Studies, dwelt on one of the most characteristic features of the Arab countries' history in the postwar period--their uneven development--and also other socioeconomic questions.

The first session also heard reports from Candidate of Historical Sciences V. Gusarov, scientific staffer of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Africa Institute, on "the influence of regimes' sociopolitical orientation on the process of the Arab countries' economic development," and from Candidate of Historical Sciences L. Lushnikova, representative of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Oriental Studies, on "social aspects of the problem of accumulation in Arab countries."

O. Fomin, CPSU Central Committee executive, and M. Edilyan, deputy chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Department, attended the opening of the conference.

BRIEFS

RSFSR DELEGATION DEPARTS--The RSFSR delegation headed by Kochemasov, RSFSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, as well as RSFSR master in arts and artistic collectives, who had participated in the celebrations of the 325th anniversary of the Ukraine's reunification with Russia in Kiev, left for Moscow on 29 May. The guests were seen off at Kiev railroad station by Kapton, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; Orlik, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Bezklubenko, Ukrainian minister of culture; Glavak Kievskiy Gorkom secretary; representatives of the city public, literary and art figures. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 30 May 79 AU]

PEOPLE'S ASSESSORS ELECTIONS--Since people's assessors to rayon and city people's courts in the Ukrainian SSR end their term in July and August 1979, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolved to hold the elections of people's assessors to rayon and city people's courts in the Ukrainian SSR in July and August this year. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 29 May 79 AU]

IZVESTIYA STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF FUEL AND ENERGY SAVINGS

LD070955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Account Strictly for Fuel and Energy!"]

[Excerpt] Our motherland's mineral resources are rich. However, the most promising deposits are largely concentrated in remote areas of Siberia and the Far East. The opening up of these deposits entails additional expenditure on ancillary construction work in those territories, and the construction of roads and pipelines. "Therefore, in order to avoid an excessive increase in capital investments," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the 25th CPSU Congress, "it is necessary to insure the more rational utilization of resources...and their economic expenditure." One of the main directions of the nationwide socialist competition to increase efficiency and quality in the 10th 5-Year Plan is through the utilization of all production reserves and through insuring a strict policy of thrift. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Kemerovskiy Obkom's Organizational and Political Work to Save Fuel and Energy Resources at the Oblast's Enterprises and Construction Sites" contains a detailed program for this most important work.

In many of the country's enterprises the careful, rational use of fuel and energy has become an immutable rule of management. A good example is set by the capital's labor collectives. Last year, they saved more than 370 million kilowatt hours of electricity and more than 300,000 tons of ideal fuel. The stepped-up socialist pledges adopted by the Muscovites for the remaining years of the 10th 5-Year Plan provide for a savings of 21.4 million kilowatt hours of electricity over and above the targets laid down. The experience of the Cherpovets metallurgical plant is worthy of attention: The strict observance of technological discipline and the selection of the optimum work regimes in the main productions insured a savings of 46 billion kilowatt hours of electricity here in 1978. The working people of the "Bashneftezavody" association have given their word to obtain at least 50,000 tons of finished petroleum products over and above the plan this year. Their calculations are based on the careful expenditure of crude oil, catalysts, reagents, fuel and electricity.

One could continue giving similar examples. Yet there are still considerable unexploited reserves in the national economy, sometimes very significant ones. Take the railroad workers, for instance. Several million tons of bituminous coal are lost in transit every year--it spills out through cracks in defective freightcars and is blown away by the wind. And surely it would not be true to say that energy workers at all enterprises, who consume nearly one-half of the fuel extracted in the country, strictly observe the calculated proportionate expenditure of fuel in power units, replace outmoded technological equipment with more efficient equipment and succeed in avoiding energy losses in the network? Workers in the metallurgical, chemical and cement industries are far from making full use of secondary energy resources, although frequently the capital investments involved in extracting each ton of fuel and delivering it to their enterprises is proportionately higher than expenditure on utilizing [secondary energy resources]. Uncontrolled flows and burning "flares" are frequently encountered at oilfields and gas fields.

The task is to block losses in all sectors and at every work station effectively. The active and planned search for reserves and their fullest possible exploitation are necessary for this end. It is the duty of workers at enterprises, and of soviet and economic organizations to take charge of and keep under their unremitting attention the progress of the struggle for thrift with coal, oil, heat and electricity. [paragraph continues]

People are acting correctly where they are establishing norms and strict control over the expenditure of heat, energy and fuel, creating an atmosphere of implacability toward waste and extravagance and developing competition in every way. This competition is developed on the basis of keeping running records of personal economies in order to produce additional output on economized energy resources.

Zeal is not the same as miserliness. In present conditions the waste of even a small proportion of all that our national economy possesses, represents vast losses. At the same time, only 1 percent savings in material expenditure in industry will now amount to more than R5 billion. Every worker and every labor collective can and must make their personal contribution to insuring the strictest regime of economies and the prevention of losses. We economize for the sake of our most precious thing--for the sake of the motherland's wealth and the well-being and prosperity of our people.

HIGH TURNOVER CAUSES PROBLEMS IN TYUMEN AREA

LD071539 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 May 1979 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by V. Goryunov, chairman of the Tyumenskaya Oblast Oil and Gas Workers' Trade Union Committee, entitled "Man in the North," which describes problems caused by the high turnover among workers in the Tyumen area and looks at the reasons for this. High turnover is a "constant factor in lowering labor productivity," since it is experienced specialists who are leaving, to be replaced by novices. The main cause of this, the article says, is a shortage of housing and cultural and consumer service facilities in the Tyumen area. The article criticizes the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction and Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises.

BRIEFS

KHABAROVSK KRAY FOREST FIRES--The Khabarovsk Kraykom has adopted a resolution calling for efforts to prevent and control forest fires in connection with the recent dry and windy weather. The resolution notes that timely measures to stop access to forests have not been implemented in some rayons. Dissemination of information on the need for strict adherence to fire safety requirements in forests is inadequate, and supervision of fire prevention measures in some forestry enterprises and organizations is poor. The kraykom bureau called on the obkom and oblispolkom of the Jewish Autonomous Oblast and gorkoms, raykoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms and forestry organizations to take effective measures to extinguish raging fires, prevent new fires, detect and put out fires in good time, maintain fire fighting readiness and adhere to fire safety rules. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 30 May 79 OW]

NATURAL GAS EXTRACTION--Gas workers throughout the country are successfully finishing their work in May, we have been told at the Gas Industry Ministry. The increase in above-plan extraction now amounts to 15 to 20 million cubic meters per 24 hours. Pumping of gas to underground storage depots has begun since the weather became warmer, resulting in a decrease in demand for natural gas. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 May 79 LD]

CRANES FOR MONGOLIA, POLAND--The Komsomolsk-na-Amure material handling equipment plant produced four electric bridge cranes for the MPR 2 months ahead of schedule. At the same time, a consignment of Gantry cranes was shipped to Poland. This year the plant will dispatch 30 cranes to Vietnam, Cuba, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Iran, and other countries. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 21 May 79 OW]

CSA REPORTS SPRING CROPS SOWN ON 148 MILLION HECTARES

LD071345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The country's farm workers have mainly completed sowing work. According to a report from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 4 June spring crops had been planted on over 148 million hectares. The attention of farm workers is centered on increasing grain production. All the winter crops have been dressed with mineral fertilizers, twice on 3 million hectares. Spring grain and pulse crops have been planted on almost 99 million hectares. In many places, the area sown with them has been increased. Almost everywhere shoots are coming through.

Of the groat crops, sowing of millet and buckwheat is continuing; the machine operators intend to complete this in the next few days. The rice has been sown 4 or 5 days earlier than last year. Sown crops are now being dressed with mineral fertilizers. In the Kuban and Crimea, over 70 percent of the planted area has already been treated with weedkillers.

Beetgrowers are still busy. Having completed the sowing, they are trying to achieve optimum planting density on each hectare and to carry out good interrow tilling. This work is in progress in the Ukraine and in the Russian Federation. Potatoes have been planed on more than 3 million hectares. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Georgia and Armenia have grown a good crop of early strains of potatoes and have already begun sending them off to the cities and industrial centers. Planting is still going on in the West Siberian and Urals areas.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 6-7 JUNE

LD080546 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 6-7 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

6 June

Our correspondent reports from Yuzhmasathalinsk: Potato planting has been completed on the island covering the entire area of 7,500 hectares. Because of the late and protracted winter, work started almost 2 weeks later than usual this year. However, planting was carried out within a very tight time schedule and was completed 6 days earlier than last year. (0000 GMT)

The sowing campaign is ending in the RSFSR. Fodder procurement has started in the south of the Non-Chernozem Zone. In the southern areas of Uzbekistan more than 40 quintals of grain have been harvested from each hectare of irrigated land. A good harvest has been grown everywhere. Many farms have decided to sell the state a volume of grain corresponding to two annual plans. (0500 GMT)

Unusually hot weather in some parts of the USSR during May was accompanied by floods along the Don, the Volga and many Siberian rivers. Conditions are still complicated in some areas, but since the floods were forecast in March, precautions were taken. In the hot areas harvests are in some danger from drought. A cold spell is expected. (1700 GMT)

7 June

Harvesting of grain crops has started in Azerbaijan. Unlike previous years, harvesting will be carried out by the Ipatovskiy method on all farms of the republic.

Ten out of the 19 oblasts of Kazakhstan have started the procurement of grasses. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes plan to store a 1 and 1/2 year reserve of fodder. Harvest time for grain will soon begin in the Kuban. Potato planting has been completed in Gorkiyskaya Oblast. Despite the frequent bad weather the work has been carried out within a favorable agrotechnical period. (0100 GMT)

This year corn occupies almost 200,000 hectares in Uzbekistan. Everywhere there are good prospects for the harvest. (0200 GMT)

Haymaking time has come in Belorussia. Mass procurement of fodders has started in Grodnenskaya, Brestskaya and Gomelskaya oblasts. The aim is to procure 10 million tons of hay and haylage. The republic's leading farms intend to create a 1 and 1/2 year fodder reserve for public stockbreeding. (0500 GMT)

Kazakhstan farmers are preparing for the harvest: In Kustanayskaya Oblast, 10,000 combines have been overhauled. In the republic as a whole, 70,000 of the 110,000 combines have been prepared. (0600 GMT)

Dagestanskaya ASSR farms have already prepared 130,000 tons of hay and haylage. (0700 GMT)

Sowing of spring crops is ending in the country. Over 148 million hectares are occupied by them and the sowing plan has been fulfilled by 96 percent. Preparations for harvesting are taking place everywhere; a review of machinery is in progress in the Kuban, where it has been resolved to harvest grain crops on an area of 2 million hectares in 7-9 days. Almost 27,000 combines and reapers will be working in the fields. (0900 GMT)

Farms in Azerbaijan have started the cutting of winter wheat and barley. Grain yields in the first sectors of the Muganskaya Steppe and the Milskaya Steppe are reaching 30 quintals per hectare. (1600 GMT)

The harvesting of pulse crops has been started in the Kuban. The machine operators have decided to gather grain crops from an area of 2 million hectares in 7-9 days. During the period of mass harvesting almost 27,000 combines and reaping machines will be working in the Kuban. (1600 GMT)

SPRING SOWING COMPLETED IN KAZAKHSTAN, GRASS-CUTTING UNDERWAY

LD072208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] Spring sowing has been successfully completed on the whole area allocated in Kazakhstan, which was more than 28 million hectares this year. Of this over 23 million hectares were given over to grain and pulses. Despite uncertain weather conditions, the work was carried out in good time and at a high level. Work is now being concentrated on tending the crops sown and on fodder procurement. Grass-cutting is now in progress in eight oblasts, where hay is being stored, haylage laid in and vitaminized grassmeal procured. Competition is being waged in the republic for creation of a good high-quality fodder base. Grasses, both natural and sown, have now been cut on the first 500,000 hectares, with a total area to be cut of almost 30 million hectares. Mass laying-in of fodder is underway, with over 80,000 haycutting machines involved. The Ipatovskiy method will be widely used.

RSFSR FARMERS STRIVE FOR INCREASE IN GRAIN PRODUCTION

LD072303 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 May 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Grain Fields"]

[Excerpts] Russia's graingrowers are currently continuing the sowing of grain crops and are laying the foundations for the harvest of the fourth year of the 5-year plan. Reports are reaching SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA from many krays, autonomous republics and oblasts on the machine operators' selfless labor, on the highly productive use of machinery and on the wide dissemination of leading workers' experience. These facts are a clear sign of the time.

It is important to consolidate and develop the successes achieved. For this purpose, significant material resources are directed to the main regions of commodity production of grain. This year the area sown with the highest-yielding varieties of grain crops is being increased by 4 million hectares.

But all these factors will only make themselves felt if every kolkhoz and sovkhoz fight resoutely for the practical implementation of the comprehensive program that will improve soil fertility and the standard of cropgrowing, and transfer seed growing to an industrial footing. The different approaches to work in different localities gives rise to great diversity in yields. It is known that conditions in Orlovskaya Oblast, for instance, are no worse than in Tulskaya, but the graingrowers of Tulskaya Oblast gathered 17.3 quintals of grain per hectare averaged over 3 years, whereas those of Orlovskaya Oblast gathered only 15.9 quintals. The yield obtained in Voronezhskaya Oblast is considerably surpassed by their neighbors, the people of Belgorodskaya Oblast. The elimination of this diversity contains great reserves and potentials for further increasing the yield and gross harvest of grain and other crops.

A complex situation is now arising in several regions of the republic as a result of the dry, hot weather. Farm leaders and specialists and party organizers must be imbued with a high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the grain fields. Much depends on the agronomists' tactics and the graingrowers' art. It is important to direct competition in a way that insures that every farmer can display his personal skill to the fullest, make use of all his experience and grow a good crop. The leaders of party, soviet and agricultural organs are acting correctly where they are adopting resolute measures to preserve intact the areas sown with grain crops until the harvest.

The production of groat crops demands particular attention. It is important to create a situation where an increase in the harvest of buckwheat and millet and the unconditional fulfillment of targets for their sale to the state would be a matter of honor for every farm's collective. But the level of production and purchases of these crops has remained low in the republic in recent years, and in comparison with the average annual indicators for the eighth and ninth 5-year plans, it has fallen sharply. The buckwheat specialists of Bryanskaya, Ryazanskaya and Gorkovskaya oblasts and the millet specialists of Kurskaya, Tambovskaya and other oblasts have yielded ground.

Concern for the cultivation of groat crops is always generously repaid. For instance, the area under buckwheat on the farms of Aznakayevskiy Rayon, Tatarskaya ASSR, has doubled in recent years, bringing it to 9,000 hectares. By applying efficient technology for cultivating this crop, they have almost doubled the per-hectare yield of the product here. Last year the people of Aznakayevskiy Rayon sold the state about 10,000 tons of buckwheat, fulfilling the 5-year plan in 3 years.

However, even with this experience, the Tatarskaya ASSR does not fulfill plans for buckwheat production and purchases every year. In the last 3 years the yield of this crop in the autonomous republic as a whole has not exceeded 8 quintals [per hectare]. The rapid dissemination of the experience of the people of Aznakayevskiy Rayon is the practical tasks of both local organs and the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture. The same attention and wide introduction is required for the leading experience of the Saratovskaya Oblast's expert millet growers.

A mainstream in fulfilling the party's program for the development of grain production is the implementation of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. The fuller exploitation of the cropping capacity of new intensive strains and hybrids of grain crops remains an urgent task. Work on the production specialization and concentration of high quality seeds requires more persistent efforts. The complete assimilation of scientifically substantiated crop rotation systems is also a considerable reserve for increasing yields and gross harvests of grain.

The decisive role in implementing tasks in further increasing grain production belongs to the arid steppe regions, which account for about 70 percent of the grain crops. But the high degree of plowing of the land and the increasing pulverization of the soil, caused by intensive moldboard cultivation, is leading to an intensification of erosion prosesses in the Volga Region, the steppe regions of the Urals, and particularly in the Northern Caucasus. This imperatively dictates the need for the speedy elaboration of a soil-protection system of agriculture, which has been successfully assimilated in Siberia and adopted to the conditions of other regions, and for its energetic introduction. The farmers are waiting for the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building to create and begin series production of new anti-erosion machinery.

The development of grain production is a most important task for the RSFSR's rural workers. It requires unremitting attention from ministries and departments and local party, soviet and agricultural organs. It is necessary to act efficiently, creatively and inventively in any situation. Thus, and only thus, is it possible to achieve success in the grain fields.

BRIEFS

AMURSKAYA OBLAST SOWING PROGRESS--The Amurskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration reports that by today the oblast has planted spring grain crops on 1,450,700 hectares or 93 percent of the area planned. Tombovskiy, Konstantinovskiy and Ivanovskiy rayons have fulfilled their spring crops planting plan. The oblast has already planted more than 490,000 hectares of soybeans or 98 percent of the plan and more than 92 percent of land set aside for corn. The oblast has so far fulfilled its plan for planting potatoes by 99 percent. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 4 Jun 79 OW]

PROGRESS SPACESHIP SEPARATED FROM SALYUT-6

LD081034 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The unmanned cargo ship Progress has separated from the Salyut orbital station. In mid-May it brought to the space lab propellant, equipment, materials for research and water, air and food supplies. The spaceship was loaded with used equipment. It is to burn in the atmosphere in a day's time over the ocean far from sea routes. One of the station's two docking units is now free for a link-up with the Soyuz-34 space craft which was launched on Wednesday and is now approaching the station. During the ship's flight on its own, its engine is to be tested out. The engine has been modified following the April flight of a Soyuz spacecraft. Aboard the orbital station, the new ship will be received by Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin, who have now been in space for over 100 days.

COSMOS-1105 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 8 JUNE

LD081305 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 8, TASS--A new artificial earth satellite, Cosmos 1105, was launched in the Soviet Union today.

It has on board scientific apparatus for the further study of the earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of the Soviet national economy and international cooperation.

The satellite was put into an orbit with an initial period of revolution of 89.2 minutes.

Maximum distance from the earth is 281 kilometres, minimum distance--223 kilometres, orbit inclination--81.4 degrees.

The apparatus aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC APPLICATIONS OF HIGH-ENERGY PHYSICS NOTED

LD071535 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 May 1979 publishes on page 2, under the headline "From the Microworld to the Plant" and under the rubric "Science Extends Horizons," a 2,000-word article by Academician A. Skrinskiy, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department Institute of Nuclear Physics, describing national economic applications of techniques derived from high-energy physics. Skrinskiy first describes past developments in elementary particle physics stemming from the use of accelerators and goes on to declare that "knowledge of the fundamental laws of nature always yields results of tremendous practical importance." Furthermore, he states, "elementary particle physics attracts so many first-class researchers and the tasks facing it are so complex and new that methods are elaborated, even during the preparation of experiments, whose application in other spheres of science and in the national economy is extremely effective." Skrinskiy then outlines practical uses of radiation treatment to improve the stability of plastics, purify industrial and agricultural sewage and combat stored-food pests. He concludes by describing uses for synchrotron radiation.

BRIEFS

ARCTIC CARGO HAULAGE--Another route will be opened this week from Vanino port. Cargo is presently being loaded on the motorship Vitya Khomeko. The ship will open navigation to the coast of the Arctic Ocean by delivering several thousand tons of cargo to geologists and construction workers of Mys Shmidta. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 4 Jun 79 OW]

BORDER GUARDS DAY HONORS WORK OF BORDER GUARD TROOPS

PRAVDA Interview With Matrosov

LD071009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 79 p 2 LD

[Unnamed PRAVDA correspondent interview with Army Gen V.A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops, under rubric "Today Is Border Guards Day": "Sentries of the Motherland"--first graf is editorial introduction; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] On the eve of the holiday Army Gen V.A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops, received a PRAVDA correspondent. We publish a transcript of their conversation.

[Question] The Soviet Union's border extends for tens of thousands of kilometers. There are many particular features--both natural and political. If possible, Vadim Aleksandrovich, let us take a brief "trip" around the map from Border Marker No 1....

[Answer] Yes, our border is considerably longer than any other state's--more than 60,000 km. The Soviet Union has more neighbors than any other country. Our border is intersected by dozens of railroad lines and highways and a multitude of sea routes....

Border Marker No 1 is the northern point of our land border.

It stands on the shore of the Barents Sea on the Kola Peninsula not far from the border marker established by the coast dwellers back in the time of Peter I. Our border zone in the Arctic extends east from that marker--to Ratmanov Island 4 km from the United States: Many seas, islands and estuaries in which foreign ships call--such is the "domain" of the Arctic Border Guards.

Service there is harsh: The long polar night, the absence of roads, the frosts, the blizzards.... At a polar border post you will encounter drivers of cross-country vehicles, sailors and pilots. This is because the low population density and tremendous distances of the extreme north demand broad interaction in the organization of border protection from the air, along the coastline and at sea.

But let us proceed further. The sea border extends from Ratmanov Island to Vladivostok. Of course, there are no distinguishing marks on it: It runs along the outer limit of the territorial waters. But even along this invisible line our border patrol ships place a firm barrier in the way of foreign intelligence agents, smugglers and those who attempt to "line their pockets"--to exploit the natural wealth of our [continental] shelf....

The patrol paths of the eastern and southern sectors of the border extend for tens of thousands of kilometers through the taiga thickets, through deserts, along precipices and over glaciers. There you will encounter both subtropical vegetation and the vegetation of the plateau where 60-degree frosts occur. In the Pamirs and the Central Tyan-Shan there are border posts at al altitude of more than 4,000 meters.... Of course, service there is hard, but anyone who passes through that receives an excellent tempering for life.

Now we come to the western sector of the border. We cannot forget the terrible year of 1941 when, on the front from the Black Sea to the Barents Sea, the Soviet Border Guards were the first to encounter the fascist hordes. Nor can we forget the days when the red and green tetrahedrons bearing the USSR state crest were reestablished in their old places.

After the war the western border became peaceful and good-neighborly. The border with the socialist community countries now lay there. It lost its significance as a border dividing two social systems but retained its significance as a line defining the limits of the territories and state sovereignty of adjacent socialist countries. The "border of friendship"--that is what we call it. Our soldiers and the soldiers of the adjoining fraternal countries fulfill their duty together and stand on the state borders as brothers in class and arms.

[Question] The fundamental changes which have taken place in the last few years in the military equipment of our armed forces have, of course, also extended to the Border Guard Troops. What is today's sentry of the motherland's borders like?

[Answer] The image of the Border Guard to which we are all accustomed--a soldier in a green cap with a working dog--now, of course, does not entirely accord with the true situation. Technology has come to the border: fast ships and launches, motor vehicles and armored transporters, aerosleighs, airplanes and helicopters.... Posts are equipped with improved optical instruments, radar and searchlight systems, reliable communications facilities. This equipment certainly demands great know-how from the men. Today's Border Guard is a soldier who incorporates the best traits of the Border Guards of preceding generations: their skill, courage and boundless devotion to the communist ideals. And at the same time he is a man with a modern high level of education and technical standards. He is always ready to discharge his duty to the motherland.

[Question] Are there any special requirements in selecting draftees for service on the border?

[Answer] Many people want to serve in the Border Guard Troops and we endeavor to select the best. There are peculiarities about service on the border. For even in peacetime our troops are fulfilling a combat task. Moreover, the Border Guard is not merely a serviceman; he is a political fighter, if you like, the plenipotentiary of our great power in the sector entrusted to him.

Of course, all this is considered in selecting young men for service in our troops. But I want to stress something else: The actual service on the border helps ideologically and physically to make men of soldiers and tempers their characters. There, at the border between the two worlds, an active position in the struggle against everything alien to our society and the readiness to do anything to defend the motherland and, if necessary, to give their lives for it are cultivated in them.

Judge for yourself. There is probably no boy in our country who does not know the name of Hero of the Soviet Union Yuriy Babanskiy who accomplished an exploit in 1969 when defending the border in the Far East. But he came to us as an ordinary modest lad. The border made a fighter of him. There are many such examples.

And again: We have a longstanding and good tradition whereby people from the same district as Border Guards who have accomplished exploits in protecting the border go to serve at the border posts named after the heroes. Young men seek this honorable right with excellent-rated work and studies and activity in social affairs. They are our asset.

[Question] The border has received new people and new equipment. But the actions of hostile intelligence services have obviously also become more sophisticated. PRAVDA's readers ask: What is the general situation on the border now?

[Answer] It is well known that the situation on the border is wholly dependent on the international situation. [paragraph continues]

In the last few years positive shifts have been achieved in the world arena thanks to the tremendous work of our Communist Party, the Soviet state and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev himself to implement the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy. The relaxation of international tension has become the determining factor.

But at the same time, militarist, aggressive forces--and such forces exist in both the West and the East--are stubbornly refusing detente and are seeking to reverse it.

While pursuing its peace-loving policy, the Communist Party cannot fail to display concern to insure our motherland's security. Talking about this, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has stressed: "We are improving our defense with the sole aim of reliably defending Great October's gains and firmly protecting the peaceful labor of Soviet people and our friends and allies."

The opponents of peace are deliberately distorting the meaning of these measures by the Soviet state and are fueling the myth of the "Soviet threat". Meanwhile they are stepping up their own war preparations aimed at preventing the victorious march of the ideas of socialism around the planet.

At the present time, the forces hostile to us are pinning special hopes on espionage and acts of ideological subversion against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The term "ideological saboteurs" has even emerged. But all these attempts founder on the high vigilance of our soldiers. We will continue to expose from precise class positions hostile actions on the border.

"...Our doors will always be closed to publications propagandizing war, violence, racism and misanthropy," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said. "And they will be closed especially to the emissaries of foreign secret services and the emigre anti-Soviet organizations which they have created."

This party direction is a guide to action for the Border Guards.

[Question] How are Border Guard Troops personnel greeting their holiday?

[Answer] Primarily by fulfilling their duty irreproachably: vigilantly and reliably protecting the borders. Today, as always, the border details are marching along the patrol paths, the operators of technical observation posts are maintaining their vigil and the patrol ships are sailing the expanses of the seas. The rhythm of the Border Guards' life is intense and diverse....

Socialist competition has been extensively developed at border posts, on ships and at checkpoints. Its initiators--the soldiers of the Red Banner Border Guard Detachment commanded by Col I. Yarkov and the sailors of the Detachment of Border Patrol Ships under the command of Capt 2d Class I. Kuprin--are achieving great successes. During the competition the Border Guards are persistently assimilating service experience, improving their martial skill and enhancing their combat readiness. The ranks of the stalwarts include the border patrol ship commanded by Capt 3d Class V. Sychev, and Andrey Korobitsyn and Hero of the Soviet Union D. Leonov border posts, and many other detachments. With every passing day the number of excellent-rated subunits, teams and crews increases and the ranks of excellent-rated personnel and qualified specialists multiply.

Border Guard Troops personnel greeted with great enthusiasm the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation. [paragraph continues]

Wholeheartedly approving these decisions, soldiers are seeking new successes in combat service. The communists and Komsomol members are in the vanguard and are helping commanders and political workers in everything. Through their personal example they are inspiring soldiers to successfully fulfill the socialist pledges and to raise quality and efficiency in protecting the state border.

The Border Guards assure the party and the Soviet people that they will devote all their strength to insuring the country's state security and reliably protecting its sacred borders.

IZVESTIYA Interview With Neshumov

LD070941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 79 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent interview with Lt Gen Yuriy Alekseyevich Neshumov, chief of staff of the USSR KGB Border Guard troops, under the rubric "Border Guards Day": "The Motherland's Combat Patrol"--date and place unspecified]

[Excerpt] [Question] Throughout the history of the Soviet state our border has always been extremely troubled. Fierce battles between the Border Guards and Basmaks, Japanese samurai, imperialist intelligence agents--that is how Soviet people know the border. What is the situation on our borders today?

[Answer] Today too the border knows no peace, although on many sectors of the border the situation is different now from what it was in the old times. Where friendly socialist states are adjacent to our motherland, the border does not separate us, but brings us closer. There Soviet Border Guards resolve their tasks in close collaboration with their comrades in arms--the border guards of fraternal socialist countries. Together, they form a dual cover against enemy agents.

The present-day situation on the border is shaped by the significant influence of the general situation in the world, and that, as is known, is very complex. Reactionary imperialist forces, weapons manufacturers and militarists, cold war zealots and their mercenary or voluntary yes-men have joined in a broad campaign against detente and disarmament. Referring to an imaginary "Soviet threat," they build up the arms race, maintain hotbeds of tension and exacerbate the situation in a number of parts of the world.

Our Border Guards are also confronted by attempts to send agents and subversion and intelligence groups across the border. A border detail consisting of three Border Guards stood in the way of one such group. The servicemen bravely entered into combat and emerged victorious. For courage and valor in defending the border Sgt V. Safonov was awarded the Order of the Red Banner, and Pvts F. Durkin and G. Stapanov (posthumously) Orders of the Red Star.

At present, the protection of the border is carried out in an atmosphere of sharp intensification of ideological sabotage by imperialism. Foreign special services, making use of the expansion of economic and cultural ties between our country and other states and the development of international tourism, try to smuggle into our country literature and other materials carrying the poison of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

The Soviet Border Guards, acting within the framework of the new USSR Constitution and defending their motherland's interests, resolutely nip in the bud all hostile acts on our borders.

[Question] The pages of the Border Guard Troops' heroic annals are full of brilliant examples of courage, valor and vigilance. This applies to the prewar period, the years of the Great Patriotic War and also the postwar period. [paragraph continues]

What is the secret of the Border Guards' successes in the struggle against a strong, cunning and experienced enemy?

[Answer] The main source of the Border Guard Troops' strength lies in the Communist Party's wise leadership. The party shows tireless concern for strengthening the defending the border and improving the combat readiness of Border Guard Troops, who are an important link in the overall system of insuring the Soviet state's security. Our servicemen's forces are multiplied many times over by their monolithic cohesion around the party and its Leninist Central Committee.

Border service is hard. Our servicemen draw strength for the exemplary fulfillment of this service from the paternal attention shown them by the party, the government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally. A clear manifestation of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's tremendous attention toward the border sentinels was his letter of greetings to the excellent-graded border posts named for border guards who are heroes of the Soviet Union.

The Border Guard Troops are now protecting the border of a developed socialist state. The country's mighty economic, scientific and technical potential has made it possible to raise our troops' level of technical equipment to a qualitatively new level. They are provided with top-class hardware and modern weapons, and this is an important factor in the Border Guards' successful activity.

Educated young people are now coming to serve on the border. Today's Border Guards are distinguished by their ideological maturity, high intellect and breadth of thought. They are indeed a completely new type of servicemen--knights of duty and honor. We are proud of our commanders, political workers and specialists. They are highly educated, ideologically tempered people, well-trained in military matters. They are nearly all communists.

Among the most important sources of the Border Guards' successful activity is the active work of commanders, staffs, political organs and party organizations in improving the vigilance of personnel. This work is carried out in a purposeful, positive way, with the maximum concentration of efforts on border posts, ships and checkpoints. These are the places where successful border protection is decided. We call vigilance a heavy-caliber weapon. We regard it as the professional quality of Border Guards and an expression of their active life stance.

The Border Guards' strength is augmented by nationwide support. There is a fine aphorism which was engendered by life itself and has become a combat slogan: "The whole people protect the border." Suffice it to say that today one in every four border violators is apprehended with the active participation of the local population. Whenever the need arises, Kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers near the border, pioneers and schoolchildren stand in a single formation with the Border Guards.

It is not superfluous to say this, because the Western propaganda services, trying to falsify the tasks of Soviet Border Guard Troops, have been asserting in recent publications that our troops, at the present-day stage, do not operate in the interests of the people. But the local population's active assistance to the Border Guards, their close mutual ties and the Soviet people's profound respect and love for their vigilant sentinels clearly refute this lie.

Border Guard's Day invariably becomes a clear demonstration of the Border Guard Troops' combat readiness and a review of their Chekist vigilance. On their holiday the border sentinels assure the party and the Soviet people that they will continue to watch vigilantly over our motherland's sacred borders.

ARMY POLITICAL AIDE MARKS POLITICAL ORGANS' JUBILEE

LD070855 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 May 79 p 2 LD

[Article by Col Gen G. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "The Political Organs of the Armed Forces Are 60 Years Old"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Armed Forces have covered their combat banners with unfading glory. The unequaled fortitude and courage of Soviet soldiers in battles for the motherland have repeatedly aroused the admiration of the whole world. And this is natural. The might of our armed forces lies in people inspired by the all-conquering communist ideas and in the party's leadership. In creating the new type of army--the army of working people--V.I. Lenin and the CPSU proceeded from the premise that its staunchness and combat might are inconceivable without party leadership and party influence on all aspects of the life of the troops, without the soldiers' political education and their profound understanding of the noble aims of the socialist homeland's defense. For this the party has utilised and now utilizes the entire diversity of ways, forms and means. The most important place in the leadership system of the armed forces belongs to the political organs.

Together with commanders and party organizations, the political organs are concentrating their efforts on fulfilling the tasks set the armed forces by the 25th party congress and the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on defense questions. They are rallying the personnel still more closely around the CPSU, making their worthy contribution to strengthening the motherland's security.

Devoting constant attention to military building, the party's Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo are indefatigably improving party political work in the army and navy as the most important part of military building. The CPSU Central Committee resolution adopted in 1967 "On Measures To Improve Party Political Work in the Soviet Army and Navy" was a program document of exceptional importance for the activities of military councils, commanders and political organs. Organizational and practical measures were taken in accordance with its demands to improve the structure of political organs and party organizations, and they helped to increase the operational efficiency and concreteness of the leadership of party political work and to insure its closer link with resolving tasks of combat and mobilization readiness. A firm basis was created for the efficient operation of political organs under modern conditions.

The development of the armed forces today has its own distinguishing features and makes new demands on political organs. The level of economic development and scientific and technical progress reached in the country enables the party and the Soviet Government to strengthen the country's defense successfully and equip the army and navy with the most modern arms. Truly revolutionary transformations have been implemented in the postwar years in all spheres of military affairs. For example, several generations of missiles, combat aircraft, tanks, surface ships and submarines have succeeded one another, and improved antiaircraft missile and radar tracking systems and means of control and communication have taken the place of obsolete ones. Changes are also occurring in the methods of armed struggle. The activities of control organs are growing more complex.

The latest weapons systems demand particularly efficient collective action and increasingly high individual skill, and the personal responsibility of every serviceman--from soldier to general--for the success of the battle and the fate of the operation is increasing sharply.

Under these conditions the demands on party political work are increasing. It must be carried out actively and purposefully, its influence must embrace all aspects of the training process, the education of servicemen and the life of military collectives, and it must be organized with regard to the increased educational standards and cultural needs of the personnel and the requirements and recommendations of military pedagogy and psychology.

The most important direction in all the activities of political organs organizing party political work is concern for maintaining constant high combat readiness and vigilance in military units. Combat readiness includes both the standard of field, sea and air training and the ability of command cadres to firmly control troops, the confident mastering of weapons and combat material by servicemen, the high level of mobilization of units and much else. The attainment of great results for each of the components of combat readiness is inconceivable without political work. It insures the most important thing in combat readiness--the people's spiritual readiness--and mobilizes them to fulfill the tasks set the troops by the USSR minister of defense. The winter combat training results confirmed once again that the greatest successes are achieved where the commander and the political organ act in a harmonious and concerted manner, where they use all forms and methods of political work to help resolve combat training problems, where the political organs and party organizations strengthen one-man command in every possible way and enhance the authority of the commander's order, while commanders take an active part in party work and are soundly backed by the collective of communists, and where they are concerned with enhancing the activeness and example of every communist.

The political organs must be able to find an effective path through the people's consciousness and feelings to successfully resolve the tasks of combat readiness. They must strive for the set goal by making active use of methods of political approach and persuasion, increasing party-minded demands on the state of affairs in the assigned sector and enhancing the militancy of party organizations. It is their duty to develop the labor enthusiasm and initiative of servicemen and military collectives, to improve the organization of the socialist competition in subunits, regiments and on ships, to activate the movement to be a front-rank formation and to engage materially in generalizing and introducing progressive experience. It is important to increase the businesslike efficiency of political organs and primary party organizations on a daily basis, to master the Leninist work style in ever-increasing depth and to develop a feeling for the new and the art of organization in people. That is, it is important to resolve effectively precisely those problems which have been brought to the fore today and whose importance Comrade L .I Brezhnev especially emphasized in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum.

The arsenal of combat weapons of the Soviet Army and Navy is formidable. Strategic missiles enshrine a mighty force of retribution. against an aggressor. Supersonic aircraft are capable of acting with lightning speed. It is hard to describe the might of just one nuclear submarine....

But we also have a special kind of weapon. This weapon is the communist ideology-mindedness of our soldiers and commanders. From the very first days of the formation of the political organs the ideological training of servicemen and the organization of the party's ideological work in the armed forces have been their most important duty.

A large detachment of excellent organizers and talented political educators is working in the army and navy. They are political workers, staff and nonstaff propagandists, commanders, engineers....With creative enthusiasm under the leadership of the political organs they propagandize the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, Lenin's teaching on the defence of the socialist homeland, and the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and mobilize personnel to worthily fulfill the tasks which the congress set the mother's armed defenders. [paragraph continues]

The ardent, sincere Bolshevik word of army and navy propagandists also undoubtedly materializes in the high combat readiness of troops and naval forces, in the active life position of the Soviet serviceman and in his loyalty to the duty of the socialist homeland's defender.

Our ideological opponents have always been forced to recognize the mighty force of communist agitation and propaganda, and the whole course of history in itself is eloquent in this respect. But we would not be communists if our successes set our minds at rest. The party reminds us that the demands on ideological work are growing and the tasks becoming more complex, and it calls on us to indefatigably improve the process of communist education and to seek ways to enhance its quality and effectiveness.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" serves as a combat program for commanders, political organs and party organizations in shaping the personnel's communist consciousness. In fulfilling its demands a great deal has to be done to increase the scientific standard of propaganda and agitation in units and on ships and to strengthen its link with life and with the resolution of tasks of training troops and naval forces. It is important to implement more persistently and in ever greater depth a comprehensive approach to organizing the whole business of education and to raise still higher the ideological standard of agitation and propaganda and the effectiveness of political training. It is necessary to take up offensive positions in the ideological struggle. It is necessary to reveal concretely and on a large scale the urgent problems of economic and social life and the international situation and to be concerned with the convincingness of every speech, with operational efficiency in clarifying events and with the profundity of their elucidation. A tendency toward ostentatiousness, cliches, mechanical repetition of truisms and the desire to bypass unresolved questions and ignore shortcomings are inadmissible in political education.

In its resolution the party's Central Committee demands that ideological and political education work be raised to a qualitatively new level. The USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate are entrusted with implementing measures aimed at further strengthening the educational role of the armed forces; with augmenting the glorious traditions of the army and navy, service in which is a splendid school of labor and military training, moral purity and courage, patriotism and comradeship. Soviet servicemen must be profoundly aware of their duty to insure the Soviet people's peaceful labor and to defend the cause of peace and socialism. Commanders' political organs, party organizations and everyone involved in the business of ideological education in the army and navy must be imbued with the spirit of the party's demands, implement them every day, strengthen ties with the mass of servicemen in every possible way, foster in them a scientific world outlook, devotion to communist ideals, love of the socialist homeland and internationalism and use their words and personal example to lead servicemen toward exemplary fulfillment of their sacred and honorable duty.

The 60th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and of the political sections--the CPSU's combat organs in the armed forces--is being celebrated at a time when the country is displaying the glorious victories it has achieved on the way from the first to the 10th 5-Year Plan and when the Soviet people are working enthusiastically to fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan targets. Soviet servicemen are proud of the achievements of their country and their great people.

The motherland's labor and happiness have a reliable defense. Political organs will continue making their worthy contribution to fulfilling the tasks set the armed forces by the 25th party congress--to guard the Soviet people's peaceful labor and to be the bulwark of world peace.